

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2342.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NOTICE. — ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
Jermyn-street, London.—The 22nd SESSION will BEGIN on TUESDAY, the 1st of October. Prospectuses may be had on application. THENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The WINTER SESSION, 1872-73, will open on OCTOBER 1st.—For the Subjects for the Entrance Scholarships, and any further information, apply to WM. CAYLEY, M.D., Dean.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.
The WINTER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 1. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations.
For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Resident Warden of the College, or at the Museum or Library.
A Handbook will be forwarded on application.

TEACHER OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES WANTED.
ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

A VACANCY now occurs in the FOREIGN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT of the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast. The Teacher must be competent to give instruction in FRENCH and GERMAN. The remuneration of the Teacher arises from the Fees of the Pupils which, at the present time, amount to about 300l. per annum. He will be expected to commence his duties, if possible, on the 1st of November next.—For the other conditions, application to be made to Mr. WILLIAM BURNS, Assistant-Secretary, Linen Hall, Belfast, to whom Testimonials must be forwarded, not later than the 10th of September.

Belfast, August 15, 1872.

W. J. C. ALLEN, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROSPECTUS for the ensuing ACADEMICAL YEAR is now ready. The College is close to the Temple Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and there is an entrance to it from the Thames Embankment.—Apply, personally or by postage-card, to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

THE OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.
The next Session commences on the 7th of October.

Candidates for Admission must not be under fourteen years of age, and those under fifteen will be required to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Latin.
Prospectuses of the several Departments of the Day Classes, the Evening Classes, and the Medical School, and of the Scholarships and Entrance Exhibitions tenable at the College, will be sent on application.
J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.
J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 43 and 45, HARLEY-STREET, W.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853, for the general Education

The CLASSES of the College will OPEN for the Michaelmas Term on MONDAY, October 7. Individual Instruction is given in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Classes in Greek, and Conversation Classes in Modern Languages, are formed on the entry of six names. Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Scholarships, Fees, Board, &c., may be had on application to Miss MILNAR, at the College Office. The Classes in the School for Girls, between 5 and 13, will OPEN on MONDAY, September 20th.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—SESSION 1872-3.

The FIRST MATRICULATION EXAMINATION for the Session 1872-3 will be held on FRIDAY, 18th day of OCTOBER.

The EXAMINATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS will commence on THURSDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER.
By a recent regulation of the Council, all Scholarships and Exhibitions of the Second, Third, and Fourth Years may now be competed for by Students who have attained the requisite standing in any Medical School recognized by the Senate of the Queen's University, and have passed the Matriculation Examination in the College.

At the ensuing Examination, Eight Scholarships, of the value of 25l. each, will be offered for competition—viz. two to Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Years respectively. In addition, Four Exhibitions of 15l. each will be offered; two to Students of the First, and two to Students of the Second Year respectively; and two Exhibitions of 15l. each—one to Students of the Third and Fourth Years respectively.

All scholars are exempt from payment of a moiety of the fee for the classes attended. By order of the President.

September 10th, 1872.

T. W. MOFFETT, LL.D., Registrar.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND,
ST. JAMES'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

This College supplies, as far as practicable, a complete Course of Instruction in Science, applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under the Heads of CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, MINING, ENGINEERING, and AGRICULTURE.
A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.

There are Four Royal Scholarships, of the value of 500l. each yearly, with Free Education, including Laboratory Instruction, tenable for Two Years. Two become vacant each year. They are given to Students who have been a year in the College.
The Fees are 2l. for each Course, or 10l. for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory, the Fee for which is 12l. for the full Course of Nine Months.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Applied Mathematics, Mechanism and Machinery, Descriptive Geometry, Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, Experimental Physics, Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Botany, Zoology, Geology and Palaeontology, Mining, Surveying, Agriculture.

The Session commences on MONDAY, October 7th.
Programmes may be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, Royal College of Science, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. SIDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
SCHOOL.

Head Master—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.
Vice-Master—E. R. HORTON, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN for New Pupils on TUESDAY, September 24, at 9.30 a.m.

The School Session is divided into three equal Terms. Fee, 7l. per Term, to be paid at the beginning of each Term. Gymnastics, Fencing, Drilling, and advanced Drawing, extra.

There is a Junior Department for Pupils between the ages of seven and nine, whose periods of work and of recreation in the playground are so arranged as to differ from those of the older boys. The fee for each Term, 6l. 2s. 6d., to be paid at the beginning of each Term.

Discipline is maintained without corporal punishment. A Monthly Report of the progress and conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

The School is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the terminus of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways. Season Tickets are granted at half-price to Pupils attending the School.

Prospectuses, containing full information respecting the courses of instruction given in the School, with other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

August, 1872.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

In connexion with the University of Durham.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on the 7th of October, 1872, and will be divided into the Michaelmas, Epiphany, and Easter Terms.

CLASSES. Fee.

Mathematics.....W. Steadman Aldis, M.A.....5 gs. a Session.
Physic.....S. Henshel, B.A., F.R.S.....5 gs. do.
Chemistry.....A. Freire Marreco, M.A.....5 gs. do.
Geology.....David Page, LL.D., F.G.S.....5 gs. do.
Natural Philosophy.....M. Wrayth, M.A.....5 gs. do.
Greek and Latin.....J. B. Bulmer, B.A.....2 gs. a Term.
English History and J. Atkinson, B.A.....12 gs. do.
English Literature.....J. Atkinson, B.A.....12 gs. do.
French, German, and Mechanical Drawing, each.....10s. 6d. do.

Students must have attained the age of fifteen years. No Preliminary Examination is required.

In addition to the Class Fees, Students will be required to pay an Entrance Fee of One Guinea. Students who do not enter more than Two Classes may commute this on payment of 7s. for each Class. Students desirous of studying the whole of the first four subjects may commute for the Class Fees by payment of 17l. 17s. This will be the only Composition Fee allowed.

Full particulars respecting the Examinations, Associateship of the College, Laboratory Regulations, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Evening Classes, Hours of Attendance, &c., will be found in the Prospectus of the College, to be had free on application to Mr. THOS. WOOD BURNING, Secretary to the College.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE FOR LADIES,
115, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK.

The JUNIOR TERM begins SEPTEMBER 16th. The SENIOR TERM, NOVEMBER 1st.

Prospectuses, containing Terms, &c., may be had on application to the LADY-RESIDENT.

LADIES' COLLEGE, DUFFIELD HOUSE,
LOWER NORWOOD, SURREY. Principals—Mrs. and Miss RICHARDSON.—The NEXT TERM will commence (D.V.) the 13th September. Fees, 6l. 8s. or 100 Guineas, the latter including Riding Lessons and Crystal Palace Ticket. Examinations at the end of each Term.

THE COLLEGE, Highbury New Park, situate in a pleasant Suburb of London, combines all the advantages of a Public School with those of a Private one, in its excellent Staff of Masters, Domestic Comforts, and personal Supervision of the Pupils, who are prepared for University, Civil Service, and other Public Examinations, and for Professional and Commercial Pursuits. Principal, Dr. SAMUEL KINNS, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., who will be happy to forward Prospectuses and Lists of successful Pupils. References:—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, His Excellency the Postmaster-General, Lord William Pitt Lennox, Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., Rev. Gordon Calthorpe, M.A., General Macpherson, &c.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.
Founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden; inaugurated 10th July, 1867, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Principal—Dr. L. SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E. (late Rector of the High School, Edinburgh).

Vice-Principal—M. S. FORSTER, B.C.L., M.A. Oxford.

The aim of this College is to afford an Education of the highest order, harmonizing with the wants and spirit of the age. Unfettered by traditional usages, this College assigns a prominent place in its curriculum to Modern Languages and the Natural Sciences.

THE AUTUMN TERM will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, NEXT, 18th SEPTEMBER, 1872.

Applications for Admission should be addressed to the Secretary, at the College, Spring Grove, near Isleworth, Middlesex.

BELSIZE COLLEGE FOR LADIES,
43, Belsize-park-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

The COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, September 25th.

The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a solid High-class Education, including the English, French, German, Italian, Latin, and Greek Languages, Lectures on Literary and Scientific Subjects, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Drawing, Singing, Piano-forte, &c. Pupils are desirous of attending the Course may select two or more studies. A Junior Class is opened for Pupils from Five to Twelve years of Age. The Lectures are formed for Pupils from Five to Twelve years of Age. The Lectures are formed for Pupils from Five to Twelve years of Age. The Lectures are formed for Pupils from Five to Twelve years of Age.

Prof. Volpe, J. Tennell Calkin, Esq., from the Conservatoire, Milan, Walter Macfarlane, Esq., Herr Althaus, Frederic Nash, Esq., W. Henry Fisk, Esq., London University College, Claude Heyes, Esq.,—Prospectuses, with full particulars of Board, Fees, &c., may be had on application to Miss HASWELL, at the College.

EDUCATION, BATH.—Mrs. JEFFERY'S

SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. The NEXT QUARTER will commence October 14th. Bath is the residence of excellent Masters, and combines, with its healthful climate, special educational advantages for Girls.—For terms and references, apply to Mrs. JEFFERY, 9, Norfolk-crescent, Bath.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.—Grasmere, Lee-road, Blackheath. Principal, Miss POTTER.—The Young Ladies of this Establishment will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, 16th September.—Prospectuses and References on application.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.—Mr. A. W. Bennett (M.A. and B.Sc. Lond.) and Mrs. Bennett receive into their Family, and take charge of the Studies of, a FEW YOUNG LADIES, desirous of continuing their education at the Queen's College, Harley-street, Bedford College, the Lectures to Ladies by the Professors of University College, &c. Terms on application. The highest references given and required.—6, Park Village East, Regent's Park, London.

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PRIVATE EDUCATION IN PARIS.—VILLA BOILEAU, AVENUE MOLITOR PARIS (Auteuil).—Madame ALPRED HAVET receives a limited number of Young Ladies to CONTINUE their EDUCATION in Paris, with the assistance of talented French, Italian, and highly-qualified French, English, and German Governesses. The Villa Boileau, one of the largest and handsomest in Auteuil, stands in its own grounds, and has lofty and cheerful apartments. All English and French comforts.—Prospectus on application.

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN.—In the House of a German Professor, whose wife is an English lady, there will be, in October, VACANCIES for TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN requiring Private Lessons in German and French, with attendance at School Classes.—For terms, &c. refer to Misses PRATERICH, 32, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, W.C.; or to G. P. WALL, Esq., F.R.G.S., Broomhall Park, Sheffield.

READINGS by F. KEMPSTER, M.A., Oxon.—Mr. Kempster will be glad to Arrange for his Dramatic and Humorous Readings. Mr. Kempster Reads at Brighton, Chichester, Stratford, and Liverpool, in October.—For terms and Opinions of the Press address Mr. KEMPSTER, Waterloo, near Liverpool.

A HIGH-PRINCIPLED LADY, from the North of Germany, having passed her Examination at Berlin, seeks a SITUATION as DAILY GOVERNESS in London or Brighton. Proficient in French, Italian, Latin, and Music thoroughly, and to give a sound Elementary Training in Mathematics and Latin. Her Theological views should be liberal.—Apply, with full particulars, to 1, 2, Upper Lansdown Villas, Bath.

WANTED, a LADY as FINISHING GOVERNESS to a Girl of seventeen. She must be able to teach English Language and Literature, French and Music thoroughly, and to give a sound Elementary Training in Mathematics and Latin. Her Theological views should be liberal.—Apply, with full particulars, to 1, 2, Upper Lansdown Villas, Bath.

TUTOR WANTED immediately, to go ABROAD. Must know French fluently, Drawing, and General Sciences. Salary, 120l. with Premium. Age from 40.—Apply personally, between 5 and 6, at 40, Bedford-place, Bloomsbury, W.C.

EGYPT.—A Gentleman, age 25, wishing to visit Egypt and Palestine during the Winter, would be glad to meet with a TRAVELLING COMPANION, who contemplates making the same Tour.—Address N. Y. T. Messrs. Dawson & Sons, 121, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

NEGLECTED CLASSICS.—Gentlemen (Adults) wishing to commence, or to complete, the Study of GREEK or LATIN, are invited to apply to a Teacher of much experience whose Books and System of Teaching have been reviewed and highly recommended by the late Rev. Sydney Smith, Macaulay, and other great Authorities.—Address ZETA, 2, Ballarat-terrace, Richmond, S.W.

TO CLERGYMEN.—A LADY, having a great deal of time at her disposal, would be glad to occupy it in COPYING SERMONS from the rough draft, in a large, clear hand, for the Pulpit or Publication. She would do the work through the post, at a moderate charge per Sermon.—Address, S. G., Willow Lodge, Mitcham.

A GENTLEMAN, after fourteen years' active service in various parts of India under Government, seeks an ENGAGEMENT, where he could make himself generally useful to a Gentleman of Scientific pursuits, as Amusement, to have care of Philosophical Apparatus, Laboratory, Workshop, Library, &c. Has had good General and Scientific Education, is an accurate Draughtsman, good Penman, and Mechanic. Terms arranged at personal interview.—Address, making appointment, F. Q. S., Post-Office, 17, Walworth-road.

EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR.—A Journalist, of acknowledged ability, much and varied experience, acquired on the Daily and Weekly Press, and steady, business habits, seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR. Possessing a thorough and practical knowledge of all the departments of Newspaper work, he could render valuable assistance in the establishment of a New Journal.—Address Earton, 38, Norfolk-terrace, Bayswater, London, W.

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THE PRESS.—WANTED, for a Weekly Conservative Paper, ONE or TWO ARTICLES, Political and General, by a Spirited and Experienced Writer. Terms must be moderate.—Apply to B. S., care of Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

REVISER for the PRESS.—Wanted, for a Daily Paper, a Gentleman, well acquainted with French, German, Italian, and the Classics, to act as REVISER for the PRESS.—Apply (stating terms) by letter, addressed X. Y., care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

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Sales by Auction

Surgical Instruments and Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 33, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, September 20, at half-past 12 precisely, about Sixty Lots of Capital SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, consisting of Capital and Regulation Cases, by Weiss, Peppé, and other good makers; also Microscopes—Telescopes—Opera and Race Glasses—Electrical and Galvanic Apparatus—Model Steam-Engines—Musical Boxes—Photographic Apparatus, &c.
May be viewed the morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

P. P. RUBENS.—A PICTURE of P. P. RUBENS, his own Portrait, painted by himself, 30 by 22, will be SOLD by AUCTION, on September 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, by G. THEOD. BOIN, KAYER-STREET, E. 10, at AMSTERDAM. It has been the property of his Family and Descendants since the death of the Painter. It was kept for several years at Rome, and was exhibited in the Exhibition of Bruges, when it was adorned by the Commissioners with wreaths of laurels. A legalized act, stating these and other facts, will be handed to the buyer on the same day, at half-past 10. A small Collection of PICTURES will be SOLD, painted by Zuyder, Koekkoek, Haecken, Tange v. Oude, and others.
G. Theod. Boin, Kalverstraat, E. 10, at Amsterdam, will send Catalogues post paid.

MESSRS. AMSLER & RUTHARDT, 48, Charlottenstrasse, BERLIN, will SELL by AUCTION, on their Premises, on November 4, and following days, the celebrated Collection of the late BARON HEINRICH VON MECKLENBURG, containing DUTCH ETCHINGS, in great numbers and of rare quality and beauty. Amongst them are very richly and prominently represented the Works of Berghem, Greenberg, Le Due, Duval, Everdingen, Ostade, Potter, Rembrandt, Saftleven, and Nooms Zeeman, as well as a small but choice Collection of Old Drawings. Catalogues can be had at, and commissions given to, Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi & Co. 14, Pall Mall East.

AN AMERICAN RAILWAY STATION.—See THE BUILDER of THIS WEEK—*W.*, or by post 4*d.*—for View of Station in Boston, and for Sculpture from Ephesus—Canterbury Cathedral—Art of Staining Glass—Sanitary Matters—Work and Wages—Bitumen and its Practical Applications, &c.
1, York-street, W.C.; and all Newsmen.

OCEAN HIGHWAYS: the Geographical Record.
Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B.

SEPTEMBER, 1872

MAP No. I.—AFRICA.
Livingstone's Recent Discoveries and Stanley's Routes in the Lake Region.

MAP II.
Showing the Position of Livingstone's Discoveries with Reference to the Hydrography of Africa.
Drawn by A. Keith Johnston, F.R.G.S.

Contributors.
Colonel Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.—Dr. Robert Brown—F. Porter Smith—Captain Palmer, R.E.—Captain W. F. Ruxton, R.N.—W. E. Maxwell—Colonel H. Yale, C.B. &c.

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The following extract is of peculiar interest, in reference to the past history of the records of Dundee:—

"The Burgh Records of Dundee shared the fate of too many other valuable documents during the stormy periods through which the town has passed. Edward the First, of England, towards the end of the thirteenth century, destroyed or carried off the several grants or charters the town had received from the early Scottish kings; together with every written evidence of its ancient rights and privileges, every record of its early history, every document of any value, either to its magistrates or to its inhabitants. In the subsequent sieges which Dundee suffered, many valuable documents, of dates posterior to the carnage by Edward, were lost; and during the sack of the town by Monk, in 1651, very many of the accumulated writings and records of previous ages were wantonly destroyed. In this way a rich mine of what may be called ancient literary burghal wealth was lost to the world for ever. Fortunately, portions of the minutes of the Town Council, and several other documents belonging to that body, to the various incorporations of the town, and to other parties, concealed during the siege, escaped the barbarous soldiery of Monk, and still survive. The ancient records belonging to the town of Dundee, which are preserved to modern times, lay long in utter confusion, and culpable neglect . . . uncared for, and all but unknown, even to the members of the Town Council in whose custody they were."

Mr. Christopher Kerr, the late Town Clerk, was the first, we learn, to have them arranged, and to call public attention to them.

The original "Burgh Laws" of Dundee, enacted at various dates after January, 1551, are now lost; but a sixteenth century transcript exists, which has been made available by Mr. Warden. The history of the manuscript, he says, is unknown; but it was found among a quantity of old papers purchased several years ago by a tobacconist in Dundee. Bishop Tanner's find of the Chartulary of Glastonbury in the hands of a London tobacconist, it deserves remark, is an almost parallel case.

As to the general contents of the volume:—the first section is occupied by the Burgh Laws of Dundee; Royal Acts and Statistics form the second; the Guildry Incorporation the third; the Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee the fourth; the Trades Incorporations of Dundee, and the Pendeles of the Guildry (or Minor Trades) the fifth and sixth.

The six hundred and more of pages which form the volume are closely printed, and it would take almost a week's good work to get through them. The following are a few waifs and strays that we have culled, while running over the first three hundred of its pages—extracted principally from the papers that were rescued from the tobacconist's hands, as mentioned above, or, saved through his tender mercies, it might, perhaps, be more correct to say:—

"*Burgh Laws*, 2nd October, 1559. Anent

Adulterers.—The whilk day it is statut and ordainnit be the Provest Baillie's counsell dekyne and comt of this burgh at this present head court that give any adulterer man or woman be apprehendit within this burgh sall for the first fault stand in the chokes of irone at the Croce three houres in the maist notable tyme of day and thereafter had to the sea whair the gybit sall be set up and thrice duckit yairintill and again brought to the Croce and banished this burgh for ever And for the second fault guif they reconcealed to come again to this burgh and thairafter failzes as they did of befor to incur the pain that sall be advised for adulterers be the Lords of Counsell and congregations."

The "Lords of Counsell" might have added somewhat to the reader's comfort by throwing in a few stops here and there. The "chokes," we learn from the Glossary, which is by no means so full as it might have been,—the only shortcoming in the volume,—were synonymous with the branks, or pillory; which had this significant name from their "choking" effect, we presume.

The "burgh" of Dundee had its "Rotten Row," it appears, in Elizabeth's day. (The initial "y," we need hardly remark, represents the Saxon "th.")

"4th October, 1580.—Anent dwellers in Hill and Rotter-raw.—Item yat ye actis be put to execution maid anent all unfreman resortand to yis burgh, and in speciall of yem yat dwellis in ye Hill and Rotter-raw who without all order handle with stapell guides [staple goods] as yai were freemen in great defraud of ye freemen of yis burgh yat does yaire dewtie to ye king's majestie for yr fredome and yrfor yat ye saids actis be put in execution but fauoris [without favour]."

The plaid seems to have been held by the good people of Dundee (as well as in other parts of Scotland) in much the same estimation as a red rag by turkey-cock or bull.—

"4th October, 1580.—Weaving of plaides.—It is statut and ordainit yat na honest merchand mannes wyff within yis burgh nather in kirk market nor on ye hie gaitte [highway] of yis burgh pretend to weare plaids efter yis houre and who beis apprehendit yrwth yair plaides sall be taken fra yem and disposed to ye use of ye poor of yis burgh."

A salutary limit was put to the sportiveness of youth in those days:—

"1st October, 1582.—Anent Bairns perturburs in Kirkyard and breakers of the glasin windones of ye Kirk.—Item it is statut and ordainit that the actes maid anent the bairns that plays crys and perturburs in the Kirk zear and brakers of the glasin windones therof be put to execution with this addition that what child hereafter bees found braking the said act their parents sall be compellit to mend the skaith [damage] that ther children commits and also sall pay viii ss of vnlaw for ilk time that yr saids children be apprehendit in the said church zear."

The Corporation property was just as strictly protected as that of the Church: witness the following enactment:—

"1st October, 1582.—Anent taking away of the materials of the comon works.—Item it is statut and ordainit that whasoever sall be tryit to take away any maner of stane lyme tymmer clay or any other materialls qtsomever appertaining to the kirk wark or comon warkes of this Burgh qtsomever that the person deoar thereof sall be accusit as airt and part of thift and punischit therfor according to the lawes And the bearer therof sall be seurgit throw the town his lug [ear] nailed to the tron and banishet this burgh for ever And what person that ever makes trew advertisement to the bailles or kirk-master of any persones bearers or ressetters of the said thift sall have for his laboures xl ss And the pson that knowes the same and conceals and makes no advertisement

thairof sall be reput and haldin as art and pairt of ye said thift."

Under the "Acts and Statutes of the Guildry" of Dundee, we have the following ordinance (made on the 16th of October, 1593):—

"Against vessels leaving the port on Sabbath.—Item, siclyk, yat becaus schippes do commonlie take yair voyage upon ye Sabbath day rather nor any wther day, wherby merchands, mariners and wther saillers profaine ye holy Sabbath most slanderouslie in bearing of burdens, surfetting, drinking and wther unlawfull exercises, whereby ye holie Sabbath of ye Lord is profained and his most holie name slandered, for remedie wherof it isthocht expedient be ye Deane of Gild, with advyse foirsaid, yat in all times cuming no schipp of yis brugh sall saile out of yis brugh upon ye Sabbath day and because yair is diuers persones saillers yat is not Gild brother yat yis advyse and conclusion sould to meant [?] to ye Session of ye Kirk, to ye effect ane act sould be sett down be ane general consent, to ye effect foirsaid, under ye paines of ane unlaw of ten lib to be taken up of ewerie merchand yat sailles, and fra ye M^r of ye said schippe als meikle als oft as yai be fund doing ye contraire."

On the 5th of July, 1631, J. Fernie was convicted "in fyve pundis for his contumacie in not compearing yis day to ans^r ane complaint given in against him be yie whole bodie of ye Gild, for selling of salt in greats,"—wholesale.

The following is under the date 6th January, 1676:—

"Almonds and Dates.—John Jolies cam from Barbarie bound for Amsterdam, being put in heir with his ship by storme of wether, and for buying of provisiore for his ship, made ane offer to this Court of eight freares with almonds, and eight freares of daitis, both at the price of floutie shilings starling the hunder pres^t money, and fyve pound wyght to beabeted for eitch frear. The Court accepted the offer, the members of the Court who listed their names to have their dew proportion according to the last stent roll, and ordained Jas. Grahame, confectioner, to see them destribut cordingle."

Mr. Warden explains the word "freare," in his Glossary, as meaning "package": "frail," we are inclined to think, would have been more definite, and more in conformity with the context.

Reviewers, we believe, are expected to know everything; and we, of course, do not claim to form an exception to the rule. We must confess, however, that the locality of "Ulisshaven" (mentioned in p. 187) puzzles us, and the Editor gives us no assistance. Lisbon was generally known as "Ulixisbona" by the writers in the middle ages: possibly it may be the place here meant.

Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher: Incidents and Anecdotes of Rev. Edward T. Taylor, for over Forty Years Pastor of the Seaman's Bethel, Boston, U.S. By Rev. Gilbert Haven and Hon. Thomas Russell. (Dickinson.)

VERY few people have visited Massachusetts without hearing, or hearing of, the once famous Methodist preacher, familiarly known as Father Taylor. Travellers of every degree have given their testimony to the real power that underlay the rough surface of the pastor's eloquence, and to the flashes of the picturesque which came out of the clouds of his piled-up words. The best example, perhaps, of the last was given, indeed, not in a sermon, but in conversation. His conversation, however, was a series of brief sermons; while his sermons

often lapsed into conversational phrases. He was once speaking with grief of the number of children who had lately died:—"After a pause, striking his stick on the ground and looking upwards, he added, 'There must be something wrong somewhere, when the doves are all flying aloft.' Pretty! but it will not bear analyzing."

Taylor was born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1793; he died at Boston in 1870. He knew little of his parents, yet he did not fall into evil ways. While a very young boy, he preached to negro boys and girls. If they would not cry when he was pathetic, he would whip them till they howled. This was his system when older. If he could not stir his audiences, he lashed them with his tongue till they were appalled. Ministers who follow this style are apt to become illogical and miss their point. It was one of the rough-and-ready style of preachers who looked at a sailor in the congregation, and exclaimed, *à propos* to the Devil and his being chained,—“Yea, my poor friend, he will reach you too, despite his chains! I say, my friend, the Devil will come at you too! I say—.”—"I hear you, Mister," interrupted Jack; "but if he is to get at every one of us in this way, what's the good of chaining him up at all?" The preacher quietly passed on to the next head of his discourse. Taylor had his sailors and his logic generally better in hand. "After denouncing hypocrisy, vanity, and all the vices of civilization, he looked at the tars in his Bethel, and remarked, 'I don't mean you before me here. I believe you are wicked enough, but honest fellows in some sort, for you profess less, not more, than you practise; but I mean to touch *starboard* and *larboard* there!'—stretching out both hands with the fingers extended, and looking at us on either side till we quailed."

From first to last, his manner, his seriousness, his humour, in fact, all were of this kind. The anecdotes told of him have a general resemblance. His charity was like that of the English preacher who was rebuked for having occupied some unlicensed pulpit, and who said he would be glad to preach from a pulpit in hell, if the Devil would only give him the opportunity. So, Father Taylor, censured for having baptized a child of unconverted parents, replied, "Why, if the Old Devil himself would bring me a child to baptize, I would baptize it, and say, 'Devil, go to your own place; Angels, take the baby.'"

Here is a curious scene, such as is generally only to be seen in a Bethel:—

"A young minister, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, relates, that, preaching for him on the text, 'He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned,' in order to catch the most sceptical fish, who run out the longest lines, he granted the fact that a man's belief was all that was necessary to his salvation. The old man, surmising that the boy was going to leave out the essence of truth, and make any belief salvable, shook his head, fist, and came at the preacher; and, as he went on developing this thought, he wriggled, frowned, and at last shouted forth, 'Sit down! sit down!'—'No,' said the self-composed youth, 'I'm skipper of this craft now.' He then changed his tactics, and showed, that under this very law, only a right belief produced a right character, and that faith in Christ is an absolute necessity to true spiritual life. The quick eye behind him saw that he was off the breakers, and

'Out to sea the streamers flew!'
and he shouted, 'Open sea! Up sail and on!'"

There were some strange incidents in this good man's closing scene. "There's sweet rest in heaven," said a well-meaning sister to the old man, "Go there, if you want to!" was his rather too tart reply.—"But think of the angels that will welcome you!" said the pertinacious consoler; to whom Father Taylor replied, "What do I want of the angels? I prefer folks!" He corrected himself by adding, "but angels *are* folks!"—To another good woman,—who comforted him with the remark, which healthy people make, with great complacency, "How pleasant it must be for you to leave this worn-out tabernacle, and go to a better home!"—the reverend Father replied, "I'll stay while there's a bit left!" and he kept his word. The serio-comic was kept up to the last. His friend, Mr. Bridgett, told him he "would now get rest, soon."—"I don't know!" replied Taylor.—"Oh, yes! You will by and bye"; and then the seamen's missionary, who had taught grace by faith in Jesus, remarked, "I don't know anything!" Mr. Bridgett, alarmed, worked the poor Father round to say, that he "knew Jesus, certainly, certainly!" but the echoes of that "*I don't know anything!*" seem to qualify the admission of knowledge of the Jesus of whom Father Taylor was so long the earnest and faithful servant.

The A'rāish-i-Mahfil; or, "The Ornament of the Assembly." Literally Translated from the Oordoo, by M. H. Court, Lieutenant, Bengal Cavalry. (Allahabad.)

ONE of the most interesting books in Urdū is the 'A'rāish-i-Mahfil,' by Mīr Sher 'Alī Afsos. Its author was a native of Delhi; but at the fall of the Moghul empire his father went to Lucknow, and became attached to the household of the uncle of the Nawāb A'saf ud dāula. Afsos afterwards came to Calcutta, and when Lord Wellesley founded the College of Fort William, he entered the service of government, and composed this and other works as textbooks in Urdū. He died in 1809. We wonder that it has never been translated before, as it gives a graphic picture of India, from a native point of view, as it was at the close of the last century; but the only extracts hitherto translated have been those in M. Garcin de Tassy's 'Histoire de la Littérature Hindoue et Hindoustanie.' It is founded on a Persian book, the 'Khulāsat ut Tawārikh,' by Sirjān Rāc of Patala, but the Urdū recension is far superior to the original. It commences with a description of India, its seasons, fruits, animals, sciences, religious and military orders, and women; then we have a geographical account of the different northern and central provinces; and, lastly, a history of the Hindū kings down to the time of the Mohammedan conquest, A.D. 1192. Of course this last part is worthless, as it is merely a foreigner's repetition of legends sufficiently unhistorical even in their native Sanskrit form; but all the rest of the book is delightful. It is thoroughly Oriental in its tone and feeling; and, with the exception of the opening panegyric on the Company Bahādūr and his patrons Lord Wellesley and Mr. Barlow, there is hardly a sentence to remind us that the English were anything more than the traders they had been a century before. In fact, they are generally treated as non-existent, for the author expressly says, that he has given

the revenues of the provinces as they were in the time of Aurangzib, who died in 1706, "as it would be difficult to make inquiries, and put down their revenues as they are in the present day." The book was finished in 1805, at the very time that the Mahratta power had been broken by Wellington and Lake, and when Holkar was only saved by Cornwallis's arrival with a more pacific policy, which gave the Mahratta confederacy a lease of thirteen years before they were finally conquered by Lord Hastings. Tippoo had only recently fallen, Delhi had but just passed into our hands, and the poor blind Moghul emperor become our pensioner: it was just one of those pauses after a great revolution when destiny for a while seems to take breath and to wait. It is, therefore, of historical, and not mere literary, interest to have a gossiping, but, in the main, truthful account of the country, just before the all-changing Western influence had begun to exercise its ever-increasing power. Not a solitary school had then been established by the English in India; the Asiatic Society of Bengal was in its infancy; Wilson had just arrived in Calcutta as a medical man, and was beginning his Sanskrit studies; and no Sanskrit grammar or dictionary had as yet been published. Mir Afsoos himself died before a breath of the coming change had reached him; and he writes as calmly and unconsciously as Madame Dudevant before 1789. The book is in prose, but in a very elaborate style of Oriental fine writing; and every now and then the author warms with his subject, and breaks out into high-flown poetry, where he indemnifies himself to the full for his general adherence to facts in his narrative. Thus he bursts out, as he describes Calcutta, into a rapture of eloquence before the straggling pile of Government House:—

It is luminous and clear to such a degree that from it continually
The light of the clearness of the moon remains abashed;
It is carved and ornamented in such a way, that, in the matter of beauty,
The picture-gallery of China would ask questions of it;
And such is its height that if Og, the King of Bashan,
Should cast his glance on it, he would take off his turban and hold it before it!

The earlier part of the book gives a sketch of the climate and natural productions of India, and the principal cast-divisions and customs of its inhabitants; but here, of course, he supplies little that is new to us after fifty years of Oriental scholarship and scientific research. There is a curious piece in his description of the native machine for measuring time, consisting of a perforated copper cup, which floats in a basin of water, and sinks at the expiration of a certain time. At the end of his description he adds:—

"I should not have mentioned these things, attaching any glory to such inventions, but merely because it was according to the fancy of the composer of the 'Khulāsat ut Tawārikh'; for in this matter the inventions of the artisans of Europe, which have been seen by myself, are such that the former or latter artisans of India have never even seen the like of them in their dreams, and to have made them is quite out of the question."

The provinces are described in the following order, each having a chapter devoted to it:—Dehli, Agra, Allahabad, Awadh (or Oude), Behar, Bengal, Orissa, Aurangabad, Birar, Khandesh, Malwa, Ajmir, Gujerat, Thatha, Multan, Lahor, Cashmir, and Cabul; but the

account of several is very meagre, as the author seems generally to give, as far as he can, the results of his own personal observations, and he is therefore brief where he has little or nothing of his own to say.

His accounts of Dehli and Agra are very interesting; and he gives a brief sketch of the different capitals which have been successively founded on or near the site of the present Dehli. First, we have the Hindu Hastinapur, then Indraprasth and Atakpal, then the Mohammedan Marzaghan, then Kilugarhi, Kushk-i-lal, Kushk-i-sabz, Tughlakabad, Firozabad, Mubarakabad, and Selimgarh; and, lastly, the Shahjehanabad, founded by Shahjehan in A.D. 1638. The older cities lie in ruins over the surrounding plain, or are enclosed within the circuit of the present city. He describes the different towns in the province with a very natural pride in it as his native place, and he gives incidentally a curious piece of country legend about the distant wonder-lands which lie between India and China. He is speaking of the inaccessible mountain regions of Kumaon, which were subsequently conquered and annexed by the English during the Nepalese war of 1815:—

"The writer once on a time went in the retinue of the deceased Hussun Raza Khan as far as Nanakmata, but did not get the opportunity of going into the mountain passes; moreover, there was not a single person from the army who was able to go. Truly the mountain-road is very difficult and inaccessible, but the hill-men of that country used to bring much goods and fruit, and dispose of them to the army, especially walnuts, which they brought in large quantities and sold very cheap. To sum up, in this province there are two large rivers—one the Jumna, the fountain spring of which is not known; but the travellers of the world, especially those who come from China by the way of the mountains, report that this river rises in China, and, cutting through the mountains, gets to Bashbhar. It is reported that in that country there is much gold, and the reason of this is that most of the gravel of that country has the effect of the philosopher's stone, and iron and copper, on touching it, are generally turned into gold, and cannot be recognized. For this reason the inhabitants of that country generally shoe their horses, ponies, and bullocks, and turn them out to graze on those mountains, and their shoes are generally converted into gold. The kettledrums of the rulers of that country are generally made of gold, and there is no counting their goods and drinking-vessels."

Amongst other rivers he describes the Ganges, and he dwells on its sacredness to the Hindús, but a touch of satire comes out at the end:—

"It has been narrated by the tongue of many travellers, that robbers, thieves, rebels, and highwaymen live in great numbers on the banks of the Ganges from its source to its mouth. The writer of the 'Khulāsat ut Tawārikh' has accounted for this cleverly, that, as from washing in it people's sins are removed, it is probable that these take birth in men's bodies in the course of transmigration, and so come and harass people!"

Oriental travels and geographical surveys are generally interesting, from their extreme unlikeness to Western books of that kind. They may, in fact, be described as Bayle's Dictionary has been—you will not find, probably, what you look for, but you are sure to find a good deal of interesting and curious matter which you did not expect. Thus, in his description of Calcutta, he omits many things which a Western observer would have certainly noticed; but he has mentioned many of its points of

interest, and has some curious details which the Western traveller would have certainly overlooked. He mourns the saltiness and dampness of the soil:—

"The ground of the houses always remains damp, indeed two or three yards of the walls also, and the lower stories are not habitable; if they did not build two or three-storied houses, the inhabitants here would not enjoy any comfort at all. They generally drink tank or rain water; the wells also are very brackish, and even the water of the running rivers, on account of its propinquity to the sea, is very heavy, especially at the time of the flood tide; in short, at that time, to imbibe the water of the river is poison to the drinker, rather it is the edge of a two-edged sword. God grant that no one may drink it! for how could he live?"

We have a good description of the well-known *bore* in the river, Fort William, and Government House; and Mir Afsoos becomes quite eloquent in his account of the then recently founded Botanical Garden. The Garden was first commenced by Col. Kyd, in March, 1786, and in Mir Afsoos's time was under the superintendence of Dr. Roxburgh, whose 'Flora Indica' was the first general scientific account of Indian botany. Our author has no idea of the Garden's scientific value; but he has evidently a natural love for flowers, for he frequently expatiates on the beauty of the particular flowers of some of the provinces of India; and here, he says, "there are thousands of fruit and flower trees; moreover, many of such a nature that no one has even heard their names, and others of such a kind that most people have not seen them."

We find frequently curious references to the customs of the lower classes of the Mohammedan population, especially those of the Shiah sect, for whom our author, as a devout Sunni, has little love. Thus he is indignant in Bahraich at the fanatical devotions at the tomb of the saint Rajjab Sálár, on the first Sunday of the month Jaith, "when an oilman, an inhabitant of Rudaalee, sends a bed and seat with some bridal clothes on them to his tomb, and in their folly they perform his marriage every year; and to all the trees which are round and in front of its dome they tie ropes, and to these some fasten their hands, others their feet, and others their necks; to sum up, they bring for offerings little lumps of sweetmeats of various kinds and sorts, and in their ignorance think that they will obtain their wishes."

We have noticed one or two omissions in the translation, as compared with the copious extracts given in Shakespear's Hindustani Selections, one of which we certainly regret. One of the most interesting books published by the Oriental Translation Society was the 'Autobiography of Sheikh Muhammed 'Alí Hazín,' who lived a literary life during the unfortunate last years of the Sefewí dynasty, before Nádír Sháh, with his strong unscrupulous will, seated himself on the throne. 'Alí Hazín, being, in his quiet way, a loyal adherent of the old dynasty, retired from Persia under the usurper's reign, and went to India, where, as his translator, Belfour, says, in his preface, "he died at an advanced age about 1770, at Benares, equally admired and esteemed by the Musalman, Hindu, and English inhabitants." All that we read in Lieut. Court's translation is the following:—"The tomb of Sheikh Muhammed 'Alí Hazín, the Gailání (Gílání), is

also there. That deceased person built it in his own lifetime, and used moreover often to go and sit there on a Thursday and give alms. *Distich.* 'He who regards his existence as unending will not suffer pain; for he who dies in his lifetime never dies.' To be brief, that holy man died, after the mutiny of Buxar, in the year 1180 Hijrah" (A.D. 1766. Shakespeare gives it A.H. 1183). We look here in vain for the interesting page in Shakespeare which gives a sketch of the poet's life and character, and describes how the old man warned the Nawáb of Oude from his ill-fated attempt to support Mir Cásim, which ended in his own defeat at Buxar by Sir Hector Munro. *Hangáma-i Baksar* does not mean "the mutiny of Baksar," but "the confusion," or "route," and of course alludes to the great battle, Oct. 22, 1764, which, as Mill says, "broke completely the force of Shuja ad dowlá, the only Moghul chief who retained till this period any considerable strength: it placed the Emperor himself under the protection of the English, and left them without dispute the greatest power in India." This leads us to mention the only fault which we have noticed in the book. As a translation it seems accurate, and its notes explain all the difficulties in the text; and so far it fulfils its purpose as intended to help Urdú students in mastering an Indian text-book. But the translator should have remembered that a book like the 'A'râish-i-Mahfil,' which the late Sir H. Elliot mentioned as deserving publication, and from which Prof. Garcin de Tassy has published so many interesting extracts, well deserved illustration as well as translation; and if he had only explained the historical allusions, and illustrated the abundant notices of Mohammedan saints and authors by a little bibliographical and biographical research, he would have doubled the value of his book.

The Lives of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, and of his Wife, Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle. Written by the thrice Noble and Illustrious Princess, Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle. Edited, with a Preface and Occasional Notes, by Mark Antony Lower, M.A. (J. R. Smith.)

Two of the most interesting figures of the seventeenth century, whether considered separately or in their joint relations, are the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle. "Mad Madge of Newcastle," as it was the fashion to call the second wife of the Duke, is known as the biographer of her husband, and as the author of more plays, poems, orations, and literary productions of one kind or another than are assigned to any woman of her own or any preceding age. Her works have not stood high in popular estimation. In spite of this, the editions of them have been absorbed into the libraries of collectors, until, at the present moment, they may rank among rarities. Few readers have had the courage to dip into the folios the Duchess poured forth with indefatigable zeal. Charles Lamb, with his insatiable taste for seventeenth century literature, commented upon her poems, but he even shrank dismayed from her plays. Campbell did not include her in his specimens. Hallam knows her not, and no modern collection of works or specimens of poets of which we are aware makes mention of her name.

In days more closely approximating her own, her rank, doubtless, stood her in stead. Langbaine devotes several pages to a catalogue of her writings, and a criticism upon them, speaking of her as the "admirable Dutchess." Winstanley, in his 'Lives of the most Famous Poets,' fails to give her a separate place, but divides pretty equally between her and her husband the space he nominally allots the Duke. Walpole, of course, includes her in his "Noble Authors," and Ballard gives, in the 'Memoirs of Celebrated British Ladies,' a résumé of her Autobiography. For practical purposes her writings are unknown, the reprint, by Sir Egerton Brydges, of a portion of her 'World's Olio,' being, if anything, rarer than the original edition. Mr. Lower's edition of her Autobiography, and her Life of her husband, will serve to awaken interest concerning her writings generally. So much freshness, *naïveté*, and candour, characterize the Autobiography of the Duchess, readers can scarcely fail to have a measure of curiosity concerning her other works. Disappointment is the certain result of a quest in this direction. Eminently superficial are the literary qualities of the Duchess which interest modern readers, and a very slight taste of her works administers all the gratification they are capable of affording. Her plays are the most formidable productions ever put forth under the title.

Naïve as the old miracle plays, and almost as coarse, tedious as the mysteries, and long enough to constitute, in representation, an entire performance in a Japanese theatre, they are not redeemed by a single genuinely dramatic quality. Five acts are wholly inadequate to her Grace, not to exhaust her plot, for with that portion of a play she does not greatly trouble herself, but to expound the moral lessons with which her mind is stored; and her dramas are not seldom in two and even three parts. Her characters are mere abstractions, their names denoting the part they are supposed to play. The list of *dramatis personæ* in her comedies form ordinarily the most amusing portion of them.

In the first part of the 'Lady Contemplation,' we have, for instance, such characters as Lord Title, Lord Courtship, Sir Experience Traveller, Sir Fancy Poet, Sir Golden Riches, Sir Effeminate Lovely, Sir Vain Complement, Sir Humphrey Interruption, Mr. Adviser, Dr. Practice, Roger Farmer, Old Humanity, The Lady Conversation, The Lady Virtue, Lady Amorous, Mrs. Troublesome, Moll Meanbred, and others in plenty. Scenes are introduced for no purpose but to exhibit the humours of these various characters. Thus, the Lady Conversation meets Sir Experience Traveller, and discusses with him the effect of heat and cold upon the intellectual and physical faculties; and Lady Contemplation entertains Sir Fancy Poet with allegories that unite the most extravagant conceits of Euphuus and his England to the interminable pastoralizing of the Arcadia. Not seldom the entire action of a scene, when action is necessary, is explained by the stage directions, which are eminently full, and the conversations proceed independently of the action. The speeches are of enormous length. Everything done by the Duchess is, indeed, on the largest scale. Her first volume of plays has no less than ten separate addresses to the reader, besides a poetical dedication, a prologue in verse, and

an explanation in prose. These addresses are explanatory, apologetic, didactic, and controversial. Ben Jonson appears to have been the model of the Duchess, as he was of all the most tedious writers of the age. For Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, she has a word of approval, and she conjures her readers with some modesty not to compare her verses with those of these masters. A reason for their inferiority which she advances is funny:—

But Noble readers, do not think my Playes
Are such as have been writ in former daies;
As Johnson, Shakespeare, Beaumont, Fletcher writ;
Mine want their Learning, Reading, Language, Wit;
The Latin phrases, I could never tell,
But Johnson could, which made him write so well.

Some foretaste of matters that have made a stir in modern times is shown in one of the plays, 'The Female Academy,' wherein the experiment of the Princess Ida, described by the Laureate, is anticipated. A nearer approach to interest than is elsewhere attained is reached in this piece, in which the attempt to found a University with "prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans," is depicted. This play is, perhaps, unique in the language, in having no specified or individualized characters. The list of the *dramatis personæ* is made up of two grave matrons, two or three ancient ladies, two or three citizens' wives, and a company of young gentlemen and others.

Much praise, accompanied by some sneers from the more libertine of her contemporaries, has been bestowed upon the Duchess for propriety of language and decorum. Her reputation, however, in this respect, seems to have been rather cheaply purchased. The piety of the Duchess is as unquestionable as her love for her husband; but, accompanying both, are a boldness of investigation and a habit of calling a spade a spade, which render her works wholly unsuited to general perusal. Passages occur in her writings which, for genuine unsavouriness, may compare with anything to be found in the "admirable Astræa" or the "matchless Orinda," and one or two references seem inspired by the Cloacinian muse of the Queen of Navarre.

In judging the works of the Duchess of Newcastle, it must be remembered that the habit of composition was at that time rare among females of quality. Lady Juliana Barnes, Margaret Countess of Richmond, Margaret Roper, the daughter of Sir Thomas More, and more than one of our English Queens, had written sufficient verse or prose to entitle them to a place in the catalogue of authors. The publication of volume after volume of plays, poems, and essays was still a novelty, and the eccentricity of such a course must have had something to do with acquiring for the Duchess her unenviable appellation.

No such worship as the Duchess accords her husband is to be found elsewhere in literature. Her affection and admiration for her spouse reach a point in which her own individuality seems merged and lost. She is nothing except for and through him. What in body and mind are of value she prizes on his account, and her pedigree is a source of pleasure to her as bringing her nearer him. One whole section of the life of the Duke is occupied with the enumeration of his virtues and accomplishments. Nothing appears to this faithful scribe and follower too small to be noticed or too unimportant to be chronicled. We learn thus

concerning him, that "he shifts ordinarily once a day, and every time when he uses exercise, or his temper is more hot than ordinary." Concerning his diet, she informs us that—

"He makes but one meal a day, at which he drinks too good glasses of small beer: one about the beginning, the other at the end thereof, and a little glass of sack in the middle of his dinner; which glass of sack he also uses in the morning for his breakfast, with a morsel of bread. His supper consists of an egg and a draught of small beer."

In pronouncing upon his moral excellencies, she unites to wifely affection and admiration the kind of reverence that the Cavalier noble, the believer in divine right, felt for the king:—

"His behaviour is such that it might be a pattern for all gentlemen, for it is courtly, civil, easy, and free, without formality or constraint, and yet hath something in it of grandure that causes an awful respect towards him."

Her estimate of his literary power is whimsically high. "She may," she says, "justly call him the best lyric and dramatick poet of this age."

Extremely naïve and attractive is the account given by the Duchess of her own "birth, education, and life." In no contemporary book do we get such an insight into the manners of the gentry as is here supplied us. The picture of domestic serenity, unruffled until the all-disturbing influences of war drove the sons into the battle-field and the daughters into exile, is thoroughly charming:

"As for the pastimes of my sisters when they were in the country, it was to read, work, walk, and discourse with each other; for though two of my three brothers were married, my brother the Lord Lucas to a virtuous and beautiful lady, daughter to Sir Christopher Nevil, son to the Lord Abergavenny, and my brother Sir Thomas Lucas to a virtuous lady of an ancient family, one Sir John Byron's daughter; likewise, three of my four sisters, one married Sir Peter Killebrew, the other Sir William Walter, the third Sir Edmund Pye, the fourth as yet unmarried; yet most of them lived with my mother, especially when she was at her country-house, living most commonly at London half the year, which is the metropolitan city of England; but when they were at London, they were dispersed into several houses of their own, yet, for the most part, they met every day, feasting each other like Job's children. But this unnatural war came like a whirlwind, which fell'd down their houses, where some in the wars were crused to death, as my youngest brother, Sir Charles Lucas, and my brother Sir Thomas Lucas; and though my brother Sir Thomas Lucas died not immediately of his wounds, yet a wound he received on his head in Ireland short'ned his life. But to rehearse their recreations. Their customs were in winter time to go sometimes to plays, or to ride in their coaches about the street to see the concourse and recourse of people; and in the spring time to visit the Spring-garden, Hide-park, and the like places; and sometime they would have musick, and sup in barges upon the water; these harmless recreations they would pass their time away with; for I observed they did seldom make visits, nor never went abroad with strangers in their company, but only themselves in a flock together, agreeing so well, that there seemed but one minde amongst them: And not only my own brothers and sisters agreed so, but my brothers and sisters in law, and their children, although but young, had the like agreeable natures and affectionable dispositions; for to my best remembrance I do not know that ever they did fall out, or had any angry and unkind disputes. Likewise, I did observe that my sisters were so far from mingling themselves with any other company, that they had no familiar conversation or intimate acquaintance with the families to which each other were

linkt to by marriage, the family of the one being as great strangers to the rest of my brothers and sisters as the family of the other."

Still more delicious is the account of her introduction to the Duke, and her powerlessness to resist his advances. Her courtship, as she herself describes it, is something like the wooing of Amy Robsart by Leicester in 'Kenilworth.' Her position was then that of Maid-of-Honour to the Queen:—

"But my mother said, it would be a disgrace for me to return out of the Court so soon after I was placed; so I continued almost two years, until such time as I was married from thence; for my lord the Marquis of Newcastle did approve of those bashful fears which many condemn'd, and would choose such a wife as he might bring to his own humours, and not such an one as was wedded to self conceit, or one that had been temper'd to the humours of another; for which he wooed me for his wife; and, though I did dread marriage, and shunn'd mens companies as much as I could, yet I could not, nor had not the power to refuse him, by reason my affections were fix'd on him, and he was the onely person I was ever in love with: Neither was I ashamed to own it, but gloried therein, for it was not amorous love, I never was infected therewith, it is a disease, or a passion, or both, I only know by relation, not by experience; neither could title, wealth, power, or person, entice me to love; but my love was honest and honourable, being placed upon merit, which affection joy'd at the fame of his worth, pleas'd with delight in his wit, proud of the respects he used to me, and triumphing in the affections he profest for me, which affections he hath confirmed to me by a deed of time, seal'd by constancy, and assigned by an unalterable decree of his promise; which makes me happy in despite of Fortune's frowns; for though misfortunes may and do oft dissolve base, wilde, loose, and ungrounded affections, yet she hath no power of those that are united either by merit, justice, gratitude, duty, fidelity, or the like; and though my Lord hath lost his estate, and banish'd out of his country, for his loyalty to his King and country, yet neither despised poverty, nor pinching necessity could make him break the bonds of friendship, or weaken his loyal duty to his King or country."

Concerning her own nature and feelings, the charming little Philistine is thoroughly open. Utterly powerless is she to withhold anything she knows or thinks. In a flux of words she informs us how honest, truthful, modest, and virtuous she is,—how, when "she places a particular affection," she loves "extraordinarily and constantly, yet not fondly, but soberly and observingly; not to hang upon them as a trouble, but to wait upon them as a servant,"—how she is bashful, ambitious, and lazy, afraid to hear a "pot gun" or see a drawn sword, unable to kill a fly or endure the groans of a wounded animal. The self-drawn picture is, in fact, that of Madame Englentyn, as described by Chaucer. Almost in the very words of Chaucer, the Duchess informs us how

wel i-taught was sche withalle,
Sche let no morsel from hire lippes falle
Ne wette hire fyngres in hire sauce deepe;
or how

Sche was so charitable and so pitous
Sche wolde weepe if that she saw a mous
Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde.

Her lord, whom she so delights to honour, appears to have borne with equanimity this weight of adoration and adulation. He is chiefly known in literature by his 'Methode et Invention nouvelle de Dresser les Chevaux,' first published in Antwerp in 1657, and since frequently reprinted. His interest in the

manège of horses was, indeed, next to his zeal for his king, his most distinguishing characteristic. His comedies, which are now very scarce, are not without touches of humour. On the whole, however, there is little to distinguish the Duke from the "mob of gentlemen who write with ease." Some of his sayings, as preserved by his Duchess, are thoughtful. His views upon the subject of witchcraft are beyond his age. On this point and on other matters, he seems, according to the account of the Duchess, to have influenced Hobbes, certainly the most original thinker of the day. His maxims of statecraft are at times Macchiavellian. At times, however, his views extend far ahead, in advance even of modern statesmanship. He might have anticipated recent legislation when he said, that "many laws do rather entrap than help the subject."

For the value of the picture of the civil war in the north of England it presents, and for the interest of its private revelations, this reprint is valuable. The title-page of the volume from which the memoir of the Duchess is taken describes aptly the contents of the work. It is so amusingly like the famous description of plays by Polonius, it is difficult to regard the resemblance as accidental. After giving the first title, 'Nature's Pictures,' and the name and style of the author, the title-page continues:—

"In this Volume there are several feigned stories of Natural Descriptions, as Comical, Tragical, and Tragi-Comical, Poetical, Romantical, Philosophical and Historical, both in Prose and Verse, some all Prose, some mixt, partly Prose and partly Verse. Also there are some Morals, and some Dialogues, but they are as the advantage Loaves of Bread as a Baker's Dozen; and a true Story at the latter End, wherein there is no feignings."

The whole character of the Duchess is legible in this quaint, extravagant, and preposterous title-page.

Lucretius. Translated into English Verse by Charles Frederick Johnson. (New York, De Witt C. Lent & Co.)

OUR "American cousins" promise to develop as great a liking for classical literature as has existed, and continues to exist, amongst ourselves: indeed, it might almost be argued that their appreciation of the Greek and Roman authors is more sincere than our own, as their attention is fixed rather upon intrinsic merits than upon linguistic peculiarities and mannerisms. Mr. Johnson, for example, appears to be an enthusiastic admirer of Lucretius, and shows his admiration by composing a translation, which will, he hopes, "make the poet known to a wider circle than would have been likely to have sought him in the original." Unfortunately, his version, in spite of the pains which have been spent upon it, has no conspicuous excellence, and is, we fear, doomed to take its place with the hosts of mediocre translations which appear on this side of the Atlantic. His style lacks the cardinal requisites of perspicuity and vigour; he has not been sufficiently careful to master the argument; and finally, the more poetical passages, for the sake of which many readers study the poem, are entirely beyond his reach. The English reader who desires to make himself acquainted with the poetry or the philosophy of Lucretius will, we are confident, prefer the rugged but vigorous prose of Prof.

Munro to the lame verse of Mr. Johnson. We cannot discover that our translator ever rises to a higher level than that of the following extract, which will be felt by all to be painfully inadequate:—

Still, with sad accents men the lot bewail
Of those who 've sunk beneath the stroke of fate,
And cry, "Alas! no joyous home shall thee
Receive again; nor wife, nor children dear,
To meet thy coming, haste to snatch the kiss,
Touching thy inmost heart with secret joy!
No longer canst thou be the guardian of thy fame!
Alas! one day accursed, unpitied robs—
Robs thee of all the dear rewards of life."
But in their grief they little think to add,
That in that day no longing will remain
Within that tranquil breast for aught of these—
Which well remembered quickly would relieve
Their hearts from anguish, and their souls from fear.

That Mr. Johnson does not always attain this modest degree of success is proved by his version of lines 483 to 496 of the first book. We italicize the words and phrases which appear to us positively incorrect:—

Corpora sunt porro partim primordia rerum,
partim concilio quae constant principiorum.
sed quae sunt rerum primordia, nulla potest vis
stinguere; nam solido vincunt ea corpore demum.
etsi difficile esse videtur credere quicquam
in rebus solido reperiri corpore posse.
transit enim fulmen caeli per saepia domorum,
clamor ut ac voces; ferrum candescit in igni
dissiliantque fero ferventia saxa vapore;
tum labefactatus rigor auri solvitur aestu;
tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit;
permanat calor argenti penetrale frigis,
quando utrumque manu retinentes pocula rite
sensimus infuso lympharum rore superne.

Bodies in part are first beginnings, then;
In part they are by union formed of these.
These seeds, first principles, no force can quench,
Triumphant ever in solidity,
Though difficult of credence that in things
Aught solid there can be; when oft we see
Through closed barriers sounds and lightnings pass,
See rigid steel glow and grow soft in fire,
The molten rocks leap up with fervid flame,
The flinty bronze flow liquid, tamed by heat;
Cold permeate the cup silver or gold
With water filled, held brimming in the hand,
And dewlike moisture gather on without.

The introduction and notes consist, for the most part, of citations from Prof. Munro and Prof. Sellar.

We are sorry that we cannot speak more favourably of this book, as it is clear that its author takes a genuine interest in his subject.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Puttyput's Protégée. By H. G. Churchill.
(S. Tinsley.)

Six of One by Half-a-Dozen of the Other: an Everyday Novel. By Harriet Beecher Stowe, Adeline D. T. Whitney, Lucretia P. Hall, Frederic Wadsworth Loring, Frederic B. Perkins, Edward E. Hale. (Boston, U.S., Roberts Brothers; London, Low & Co.)

The German Baron's Guests. By Aura M. de Jongh. (Simmons.)

Between Two Loves: a Novel. By Robert J. Griffiths, LL.D. 3 vols. (S. Tinsley.)

MR. SAMUEL TINSLEY perseveres in his attempt to upset the ordinary plan of novel publishing; and we wish we could say something in praise of his new issue; but not only is 'Puttyput's Protégée' far inferior as a story to 'The Mistress of Langdale Hall,' but we have never met with a work so defaced by typographical errors, or diversified with such blunders in orthography,

as Mr. Churchill's novel. Spelling is regarded merely as an instrument for enhancing our excitement and surprise. With a soul above mechanical uniformity, the printer has proposed to himself the noble aim of improving the English language. The author is evidently in his confidence, and very successfully does for its grammar what his coadjutor accomplishes for its spelling. Inspired, perhaps, by the success of the late Mr. Dickens in reproducing exactly the conversation of the ungrammatical classes, Mr. Churchill puts into the mouth of his humble favourites a most fantastic dialect, which, however, is as far from Nature as his model approaches it. Vulgar clerks and housekeepers occasionally defile their mother-tongue with dull inventions of their own; but for downright imbecility it would be impossible to match such a slavish jargon as that of Mr. Bembrow and Mrs. Botherem. It speaks volumes for the taste of the author, and his respect for the public, that he should imagine that the simple artifice of writing "congusted" for "disgusted," placing the prefix "ker" before every other word, inserting, in season and out of season, such kitchen catch-words as "a nice cup of tea," can possibly give a humorous aspect to the melancholy lay-figures who vegetate sadly in his pages. Bembrow, a sort of debased Dick Swiveller, is evidently a favourite "creation" of our author. He is certainly unapproachable for vulgarity, some instances of which may have been studied from life; but to elevate him into a hero, argues an amount of obtuseness only equalled by the want of taste displayed. His rescue of the heroine, Mabel, who is confined, apparently without the slightest legal or other difficulty, by certain ruffians (totally unconnected with her) in a private madhouse, is, to a certain extent, a creditable, although a totally impossible, exploit; but he is grossly insolent and ungrateful to his master, unfeeling and fickle to his betrothed, unjust to her relations, idle, dissipated, and dull. The villains of the piece exceed him in wickedness, and are on a par with him in folly; while nothing but the idiocy of their neighbours enables them to accomplish an adequate quantity of crime. They plan a forgery, and get an innocent man convicted, because the Earl of Dunderdine, who can explain the whole matter, is fool enough to suppose that his explanation would come too late. The Countess of Maresfield (our author loves high life) is exposed to the insults of one of them, because she is too silly to mention his impertinence to her husband. They cheat and rob, throw trains off the line and forge bank-notes, without discovery or suspicion, till their victim, George Talbot, returns from abroad, and, in company with the fatuous Dunderdine and certain officers of police, arrests them with characteristic clumsiness by battering down a wall. The virtuous people, whose chequered careers are equally unaccountable, are the merest sport of fate. Mabel, the protégée of Puttyput, grocer and Quaker, has as little character as her patron. The latter is chiefly remarkable for using "thou" as a plural pronoun, and for the facility with which he passes and repasses the thin line which divides him from insanity; while the former, besides being beautiful and young, is only notable for the freak of fortune which at first depresses her to the verge of destitution and then abruptly elevates her to

the peerage. Beggar-maids, as we remarked last week, have been raised in life since the days of King Cophetu, but it surely transcends the latitude allowed even to peers in novels, that Lord Maresfield should, from a caprice of charity, send on a diplomatic mission to India (from the Foreign Office!) a youth of whom he knows nothing except that he is Mabel's brother and is poor. This remarkable ambassador is wrecked on his voyage and supposed for years to be drowned, the Foreign Office and his friends hearing nothing of him by post or telegraph; but not being destined to die by water, he returns in great glory one fine morning, having accomplished his mysterious mission, and is rewarded, with the promptitude which ever characterizes the British Government in the case of its sagacious diplomatists, with a baronetcy. As we learn from our author that he considers a baronet to be a nobleman, George Waldegrave may be held to have attained the acme of human felicity. As all good people cannot become noblemen, Mr. Churchill is constrained to reward his other characters on a less liberal scale. Talbot is, of course, a baronet, but such comforts as marriage and good lottery-tickets form convenient prizes for the "ruck." Especially noticeable is the success of one "Polly," who woos and wins, much against his will, an elderly tradesman of the name of Slaberdash. The imbecilities of Slaberdash and the vulgarities of Bembrow are the most remarkable features of a book of 572 pages, which is tolerably illustrated.

To the small novel that stands second on our list, six well-known American names are attached. Each one of the writers possesses undisturbed talent, and perhaps they are the best story-tellers in America. By all the rules of arithmetic, a book, written by six good authors, ought to be six times better than a novel written by only one; but like a plum-pudding made of nothing but plums, or an apple-pie made entirely of quinces, the result does not answer expectation. It seems to have been intended as a piece of literary fun rather than a serious undertaking. The six prefaces—one by each collaborator—tell how the idea first originated, how it grew, and how it finally came to be an accomplished fact. There are two incidents in connexion with the story which have a painful interest. Mr. Frederic Wadsworth Loring, one of the heartiest promoters of the work, left Boston soon after it was begun, to join Lieut. Wheeler's Survey Expedition to the Pacific Slope, and was killed on his return toward San Francisco by a party of Apache Indians. His portion of the contribution was scarcely half done, and had to be finished by the rest. The other incident is the great fire in Chicago. It had been arranged in committee by the authors that their heroes and heroines should all meet in Chicago, and there find their destiny. This was early in the summer of 1871. Little did they foresee the terrible catastrophe that was to happen on the 9th of October of that same year. The united novelists are not Americans for nothing: they took the event and wove it into their story, as if it had been part of their design. The three heroes and the three heroines duly go to Chicago, and the description of their individual escapes and adventures, and the good work they do in

helping others during the fire, are quite the most interesting part of the story.

What the book is about, it would be difficult to tell so as to be intelligible; the distinguished authors have set up a literary joke amongst themselves, but the general reader will not enjoy it so much as, by all the reputations brought to bear upon it, he ought to do. There are three heroes, and three heroines: each one seems in danger of choosing precisely the wrong person as a mate; the gossip of the small town where they all live settles the matter, in the first instance, but the talkers prove mistaken. The young people try to settle it for themselves, when accident throws them together under different circumstances; but though they persuade themselves they like each other very much, it is not quite love: it would have been marriage but for the accident that took them all to Chicago. The terrible emergencies of the great fire showed each who was really cared for, so three perfectly well-assorted marriages were the result. There are incidental traits of American country life and manners, but the story is meagre and incoherent, as it could scarcely avoid being under the circumstances. The perfect good humour which pervades the whole is the most agreeable feature of the work.

'The German Baron's Guests' is a harmless but dull story of the "Keepsake" order. We do not profess to have read the book through, but from what we have seen of it, we think we can give our readers a fair idea of it, by saying that it resembles more than anything else a feeble reproduction of Fouqué, who, whatever his merits may be, hardly bears diluting. It is curious to find that this style of writing still exists:—

"If it be so," said Amalia, 'I think it is perfectly unaccountable. For my part, I really cannot imagine anyone disliking you, although I do not think you by any means perfect, my dearest Clothilda; and that you must be aware of, for you know I often find fault with you,' &c.

We can hardly believe our eyes when we turn to the preface, and read "Manchester, 1872."

Liverpool is about the last place which most authors would select as the scene of a novel; yet there is more romance than is generally imagined in the ups and downs of commercial life. Belgravia has become somewhat hackneyed, and people are tired of following the career of London fine ladies and gentlemen. Liverpool, therefore, and the fortunes of a self-made merchant, afford at least a tolerably fresh scene for a novel. The hero of 'Between Two Loves,' John Raymond, does not, however, contrive to enlist our sympathies. He is financially honest, and finds something more than virtue's own reward in commercial success. In domestic life, however, he shows himself to be selfish, mercenary, and, as regards love affairs, thoroughly dishonourable. He had passed his early years as a collier. At the age of twenty his mother died; his father had been killed long previously, in a pit accident, and John resolved to push his fortune at Liverpool. Happening to save Mr. Hamilton, a rich merchant, from being run over, that gentleman takes him by the hand. Though represented as a shrewd, somewhat cynical man of business, Mr. Hamilton on a first interview determines to take John into his

service, and if satisfied with his conduct to employ him in a difficult and delicate affair. John stands the test, and within a few months finds himself the trusted agent in the affair in question. Such confidence seems rather unnatural, and not a little rash; but John succeeds in completely satisfying his master, who determines, on the eve of the American Civil War, to send him out to purchase cotton. He has a short time previously introduced John to his low-born, but clever, graceful, refined, second wife, and his pretty, impyish, rather silly daughter by his first marriage. The very first time John meets the girl he pays her most florid compliments, after the style of the heroes in the cheap penny romances, and finds no unwilling listener. Yet John is at the same time, by way of being deeply in love with a pretty, virtuous, well-educated milliner, who has known better days. He departs for America, having in almost so many words avowed his love for Isabel. Only a few hours previously, and with an appointment to meet Isabel on hand, the following conversation takes place with Louisa Hamilton:—

"I will come back again, Louisa," he said softly, bending over her and speaking in a low, tender voice. "Tell me that you will welcome my return, and always regard me as a very dear friend."—"You are one of my dearest friends," she replied, blushing; "I dare not say more." He pressed her dainty little hand, and the meeting was over.

With refreshing naïveté he tries to decide "whether it would be upright and honourable on his part" to keep his appointment with Isabel, seeing that he feels himself tacitly pledged to Louisa. He does keep the appointment, and in almost so many words declares his love for Louisa's humble rival. The latter, however, wisely declines to commit herself, asserting that as long as her wicked father—the villain of the story—lives, she never will engage herself to any one. His journey to America proves advantageous, both to himself and his employer, and he at once resumes his two-fold flirtation. At length he formally proposes to, and is accepted by, Isabel. A short time after, being disappointed of his usual evening walk with his lady-love, he takes the opportunity of paying Louisa a visit, and again utters words which are simply treasonable under the circumstances of his engagement. Soon after he is unexpectedly left a small fortune, and puts it together with the money he has obtained by speculating in cotton, into Mr. Hamilton's business. Trouble besets Mr. Hamilton and his family, and Raymond, one day, finding Louisa in tears, cannot resist taking her in his arms and telling her that he loves her. He has scarcely committed this act of rascality than he repents, rather because of the embarrassment into which he is plunging himself than from any feeling that he is acting like a knave. The end of it is that Isabel, to whom, notwithstanding his betrothal to Louisa, he is as affectionate as ever, becomes convinced that they are not suited to each other, and breaking off the engagement, emigrates to Canada. John then marries Louisa, and is far happier than he deserves.

This is an outline of the story, but there are several side plots of no great merit, and tending rather to distract the attention of the reader than to add to the interest of the story. Altogether, we cannot speak

favourably of the book before us. It is full of inconsistencies and improbabilities, and there is scarcely a loveable character among the *dramatis personæ*. John is a selfish rascal; Isabel is amiable and graceful, but a prig; Mr. Hamilton, stern, shrewd, and cynical at one time, is weak and careless at another, and carries on business in a way which we cannot think customary in Liverpool or any other commercial town. Louisa is pretty, silly, and vulgar. The only really pleasant person introduced to us is Mr. Hamilton's manager, and he is but negatively attractive. Dr. Griffiths has certainly not added to his reputation for talent by the publication of the book we have reviewed, and which we now dismiss to its proper destination, the waste-paper dealer's.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Hebrew Exercise Book, consisting of an Outline of Hebrew Grammar; with Progressive Exercises, &c. By P. H. Mason. (Cambridge, Hall & Son.)

The University of Cambridge has not been celebrated for the Hebrew Grammars and Dictionaries it has produced. Whether it be a consequence of the inferior books used or not, the study of the language has not advanced as it ought within the walls of that seat of learning. Prof. Lee's works have had their day, and are almost disused. The Lexicon of Prof. Jarrett met with small acceptance; but Mr. Mason's Grammar has been recommended to students in such a way as to obtain a kind of prescriptive right in the University. Not by intrinsic merit, but by other means, has it been in the hands of students; while the Grammars of Gesenius and Ewald are steadily discontinued. The object of the little work before us is to present in an easy form the leading features of the Hebrew language. It appears to be only a first part; the remainder is to follow. The Preface contains some curious statements that indicate little real apprehension of the principles of the language. According to the writer, the explanation of it has been made difficult by attempts to elucidate it "on foreign principles," while fundamental principles of its own are ignored, i.e., Hebrew should be treated grammatically by itself, without regard to cognate Semitic tongues, Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldee. Accordingly, Gesenius, Ewald, and others, have proceeded on a wrong plan; Mr. Mason follows the true one. The idea is too extravagant to require refutation. The author's remarks on the persons in Hebrew are strange:—

"What we call 'First Person'—viz., 'I'—is not First in Hebrew, but 'He' is First. Herein lies a fundamental difference of Bible-Thought from Thought in which each one refers all to himself as the Centre of reference. And is it very reasonable that each one of us should reckon himself as 'Number One'? That it is *Natural* for one to start for himself as First, is merely an evidence of the need of education for the correction of natural errors to which each of us is liable. There are not as many 'Firsts'—Originating Centres of all Time and Space—as there have been, are, and will be, individual men. GOD is the only True Centre of reference. He, The Unseen, is 'First.' It is not too much to say that the conflicting Doubts and Difficulties in modern thought regarding the Bible, arise, in great measure, from misapprehensions caused by non-recognition of this great Principle."

In such wise does Mr. Mason view the language of the Old Testament; and comment on his notions is needless. Nothing is gained by the exclusion of Gesenius's Grammar from Cambridge and by the use of such books as the present. On the contrary, the works of Mr. Mason should give way to those of the illustrious Germans. In comparison with theirs this is a poor production, not half so well fitted as the smaller Grammar of Gesenius either for the instruction of beginners or for those who have made some progress in the

language. It is easy to see that the writer's acquaintance with Hebrew is not of the profoundest or most accurate type; but is somewhat peculiar and antiquated. Thus he says, that the vocative is sometimes marked by the prefix *He* followed by *dagesh forte*; whereas the noun is already in the vocative; the article being employed to give additional point to the explanation. The article is *not* the mark of the vocative. In page 55, the word *charon*, occurring in Psalm lvi. 10, is incorrectly translated, and the sense of the context misunderstood. It does not mean *hot* or *on fire*, but *dry* or *withered*. Those who wish to learn Hebrew will do best to take some other book than the present one, such as the last edition of Rödiger's *Gesenius*, recently translated into English. We cannot recommend Mr. Mason's for excellence or accuracy.

The Works of Lactantius. Translated by W. Fletcher, D.D. 2 vols. Ante-Nicene Christian Library. (Edinburgh, Clark.)

This translation of Lactantius is well executed. It is made from Migne's edition, which, though not the best, is one of the most useful, because it contains observations and notes written by preceding scholars. Besides the 'Divine Institutions,' Lactantius's principal work, the treatises on the Anger of God, the Deaths of Persecutors, the Workmanship of God, and the Epitome of the Divine Institutions, are contained in the volumes before us, with the spurious fragments termed the Phoenix, and two poems on the Passion of the Lord and on Easter respectively. Two good indexes enhance the value of the translation. The introductory notice, like those prefixed to most of the translations in the Ante-Nicene Library, is of small merit, being taken from the biography in Dr. Smith's Dictionary. Something better than that might have been given. The Latin of Lactantius has always been admired. As to the matter of his works, it is now of little interest. He did not know much of the nature of Christianity. Dr. Fletcher repeats, after the writer in Smith's Dictionary, that the charge against Lactantius of a leaning to Manicheism appears to be unfounded; yet he certainly believed in a principle of evil appointed by God, and of equal rank with Christ. Part of the second volume contains the Testaments of the twelve Patriarchs, with a good introductory notice and an excellent version from the Greek, by Mr. Sinker, the editor of a recent edition of the original. The date of the work is put too early. It belongs to the second half of the second century, and not before A.D. 135. Mr. Sinker's reasoning in this respect cannot be approved. Fragments belonging to the second and third centuries come next. The editor of these gives the Syriac pieces edited and translated by Dr. Cureton, as also a number of fragments from the Greek. Mr. Pratten asserts, that his version differs from Dr. Cureton's in many important particulars; it can hardly be said to differ for the better. His Syriac scholarship is doubtful. Herepeats mistakes made by Dr. Cureton, as in page 116, where "She made all the *Cyprians* subject to King Cuthar," should be, "made all the *villages* subject," &c. The last piece is Clemens Alexandrinus's treatise on the Salvation of the Rich Man. The English of this admits of improvement.

The Vulgate New Testament, with the Douay Version of 1582, in Parallel Columns. (Bagster & Sons.)

The present reprint of the Vulgate, with the English version published at Rheims, in 1582, is in clear and neat type, forming a handsome volume which many theologians and students will be glad to possess in a form most convenient for use. Editions of the Vulgate are numerous; the Romish-English version first made is rare, alterations having been made in most editions of it afterwards published with or without the sanction of various prelates in different lands or even in the same one. The value of the Latin version is too well known to require comment; the English, now carefully reprinted, will be welcome to all. If the publishers would undertake the Douay version of

the Old Testament in parallel columns with the Vulgate, they would confer a greater benefit; for that work is still more rare and costly. The New Testament should have been termed the Rhemish, not the Douay; the latter epithet properly applying to the Old Testament alone. The volume has a preface, taken from the Introduction to the English Hexapla, which is too controversial, and hardly satisfies the requirements of such as desire a full and accurate knowledge of the Rhemish version. Two examples of old readings in the Vulgate may be given. In Luke ii. 14, "et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis," i.e., "and in earth peace to men of good will." This is confirmed by α , A, B, D, the old Latin, Origen, and other witnesses. Hence it is adopted by Lachmann and Tischendorf. Whether it be the true reading, is still questioned by some competent critics, who do not necessarily identify a reading best attested with the original one. In that perplexed passage, 1 Cor. xv. 51, the version has, "omnes quidem resurgemus, sed non omnes immutabimur," i.e., "We shall all indeed rise again, but we shall not all be changed." This is a Latin reading unsanctioned by early Greek MSS., and therefore rightly rejected by Lachmann and Tischendorf. The character of the translation will be seen from the following quotations:—"The Gentiles, to be co-heirs and conparticipate and participant of his promise in Christ Jesus by the Gospel: whereof I am made a minister according to the gift of the grace of God, which is given me according to the operation of his power. To me the least of all the saints is given this grace among the Gentiles, to evangelize the unsearchable riches of Christ, and to illuminate all men what is the dispensation of the sacrament hidden from worlds in God, who created all things: that the manifold wisdom of God, may be notified to the Princes and Potestates in the celestials by the Church, according to the prefiguration of worlds, which he made in Christ Jesus our Lord." Ephes. iii. 6-11. The Latin text and the English translation do not always correspond, as in Revelation xxii. 14, where we read, "Blessed are they that wash their stoles," the Latin having besides, "in the blood of the Lamb." But the best authorities omit "in sanguine Agni." The version is literal, using Latin rather than Saxon words; and retaining several Greek ones, such as *parascene*, *pasche*, *azymes*, *didrachms*, *paraclete*, &c. The Introduction does not state what edition of the Latin is here followed. This should have been done; for the Clementine text of 1592 has been seldom reproduced exactly, in the numerous editions since issued.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Leviticus, with a new Translation. By James G. Murphy, LL.D. (Trübner & Co.)

This is an orthodox commentary on Leviticus, based on the principle of verbal inspiration. Dr. Murphy believes that the author of the book had a series of distinct communications entrusted to him to arrange, and that the order they are placed in is the very best that could be devised. It would seem from the work before us that the celebrated scholars and critics who have done so much to show the genesis and explain the composition of Leviticus, have spent their labour in vain. They, at least, are all but ignored. As a natural consequence of this method, the respected writer commits mistakes from which a glance at preceding publications would have saved him. Thus, in Leviticus xviii. 18, instead of "a wife to her sister," the translation "one to another" is advocated; so that the verse forbids the taking of a second wife while the first is alive. The Hebrew idiom appealed to does not apply in this case, as has been frequently shown; and the verse, instead of referring to polygamy, relates to the marriage of two sisters. Those who hold that the book of Leviticus is typical throughout of the sacrifice of Christ will look with favour on the present volume; others will consider the opinions advocated in it antiquated. Why the commentary should be printed and published in America it is difficult to

understand, unless it were intended for the orthodox Presbyterians and Congregationalists there. For that sphere it seems well adapted. In England, however, it will be differently estimated.

Die Quellen der Römischen Petrusgeschichte. Kritisch untersucht von Richard Adelbert Lipsius. (Kiel, Schwes'sche Buchhandlung; London, Nutt.)

PROF. LIPSIIUS's investigation of the tradition respecting St. Peter's sojourn at Rome embraces a view of the Ebionite and the Catholic sources, as well as the Gnostic Acts of Peter and Paul. The first are represented by the Clementine Homilies and Recognitions; the second by the Acts of Peter and Paul. The Anti-Pauline tendency of the Clementine Homilies and Recognitions is admitted; for St. Paul is there thinly disguised under Simon, whom St. Peter follows and overcomes, vanquishing him at last in the metropolis of the world. But all well-attested history is opposed to St. Peter's presence in Rome, and his martyr death there. His glorification in the imperial city proceeded from Jewish Christianity, with its repugnance to St. Paul. When Gentile Christianity, however, became stronger, and the rough opposition of Jewish Christianity to it softened; when both began to approach one another, and tended to a fusion in one Catholic tendency or organization, the original sense of the legend was dropped or forgotten, and Simon appeared only as the arch-heretic, from whom all the Gnostic parties derived their origin. The Catholic Church professed to be built on St. Peter and St. Paul, and therefore made them both live and die together as friends. Yet the two forms of the Peter-legend, the Ebionite and the Catholic one, were not combined without difficulty. Hence the points of diversity as to the time when the apostles came to Rome, how long they were together, and the dates of their death. The able monograph of Lipsius is mainly occupied with an examination of the *Roman* form of the Peter-legend; the *Palestinian* one having been discussed by previous writers. Accordingly, his chief attention is given to the Acts of Peter and Paul; which, though now existing in a later redaction, carry the reader back to the second century,—to the time when the old Catholic Church arose out of a fusion of the Petrine and Pauline Christians. As to the Gnostic Acts of the two apostles, all we now have of them is fragmentary; but the document respecting the passion of SS. Peter and Paul, that goes under the name of Linus, is the most important and best; a document printed in Latin, from a Greek original. Here the fates of the two apostles are separated, St. Paul not coming to the imperial city till after the death of St. Peter. The treatise of Lipsius may be commended to the notice of all students of early ecclesiastical history, as an important contribution to the legend about St. Peter's residence at Rome. Minute learning, critical sagacity, and patient inquiry distinguish it throughout.

Fragmenta Evangelica, quæ ex antiqua recensione versionis Syriacæ Novi Testamenti (Peshito dictæ) à Gul. Curetono vulgata sunt. Græce reddita textuque Syriaco editionis Schaafianæ à Græco Scholiziano fidelitè collata. Pars altera. Curante J. R. Crowfoot, S.T.B. (Williams & Norgate.)

MR. CROWFOOT has completed his work on the Curetonian Syriac with much industry, and in the same manner that characterized his former part. We are glad to see that he has added the pages recently found by Brugsch in Egypt. The remarks made upon the portion already issued are equally applicable to the present. Scholz's text should not have been selected, but that of Tischendorf. Nor should Schaaf's Syriac have been taken, but rather Lee's, as published by the Bible Society. The work is a useful supplement to the collations of editors who give various readings to the Greek text; for the most recent textual critics fail to present a full collation of the Curetonian gospels. All that they offer is a selection of readings; and those not always accurate. Mr. Crowfoot has not done everything that he might. He has given as various readings what are merely peculiarities of

translation; and omitted to note varieties which deserve notice. His knowledge of Syriac is by no means extensive or accurate; but his Greek scholarship is better. A few things only can be here adduced. In John vi. 21, *ἐν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἔκλεινεν* is given in the text for the *ἐκλείων* of the Greek; but the Syriac is identical with the latter; while *ἐγγὺς ἦν* in the same verse is a bad equivalent of the Syriac. In Luke x. 31, 32, *αὐτὸν* should be given after *παρήλθεν* at the end of both verses, since it is expressed in the Syriac. At John i. 18, the variation of *θεός* for *υἱός*, where the Peshito differs from the Curetonian Syriac, is unnoticed. In John i. 13, *σαρκός* is an incorrect equivalent of the Syriac; it should be *σώματος*. And *υἱὸς* is wanting with *θελήματος ἀνθρώπου*, the Syriac being "of the will of man's son." In Luke xi. 4, recent critical editors of the Greek Testament give incorrectly, as the Curetonian, *ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς*. Mr. Crowfoot rightly expresses the true reading, though the *future ἀφήσωμεν* is a doubtful representation of the Syriac verb. In Luke xxiii. 34, *μὴν*, after *πάρεν*, is unnoticed as the Curetonian reading by recent editors; and in John vii. 29, *παρ' αὐτῷ* is similarly omitted by them, though the reading occurs in other authorities beside the Curetonian Syriac. Mr. Crowfoot has made a good beginning towards the full and exact collation of the old version in question, though he has left much undone. Scholars will thank him for his work, and use it with discretion.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Military Men I have Met. By E. Dyne Fenton. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE author tells us that his sketches of military types were written in order to "be-guile the tedium of guards and other necessarily rather dawdling duties." This is precisely the explanation we should have given of their origin, and the result of these desultory efforts is pretty much such as might have been expected. In truth, they possess but trifling merit, and are not likely to amuse other readers than those who resemble the author in character. There is little humour in them, and, as a rule, not much fidelity to truth. The writer aims at a sort of ponderous sarcasm, but invariably misses the mark, and fails to make up for his deficiencies in this respect, by knowledge of military human nature, or insight into military character. Every observant and acute soldier, after a dozen years' service, has a memory well stored with recollections of many amusing incidents and numerous quaint characters. In fact a military life is admirably calculated to afford opportunities of portrait painting. The joviality of the mess, the camaraderie of the camp, or the long voyage, bring out much of a man's good and bad qualities, and, in fact, the conditions of military life generally combine to develop character and give rise to humorous incidents. Mr. Fenton, however, has not made good use of his opportunities and material; some of his characters we would fain hope are too exceptional to be called types, and the others, though meant to be attractive and tolerably true to nature, are only represented by a blurred and tame outline. We have taken native opinion as to the quality of the Irish brogue introduced, and have been informed that it never came from Ireland. Mr. Fenton's collection of sketches might suit a regimental newspaper or a colonial magazine, but they are certainly unworthy of publication in London, or the attention of the general public.

The British Birds. By Mortimer Collins. (Publishing Company.)

MR. COLLINS has brought his "communication from the Ghost of Aristophanes" into the world at an unlucky time. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the ghost who communicated it was no true ghost, or else that Aristophanes has played his admirer a scurvy trick, and put him off with something very inferior to what he can do even in the nineteenth century. For it is no long time since Mr. Courthope was favoured with an inspiration from the same source, and on the same

subject; nor have we any misgivings about the verdict of him who wrote 'The Birds' for the theatre of Athens, were he called upon to decide between his English imitators. Though no rhymist himself, he would be well able to distinguish between Mr. Courthope's verses, wherein line answers to line so naturally that we feel that no other word could have ended the one save that which answers to the termination of the other, and Mr. Collins's *bouts rimés*, wherein he (to alter a little his own words)—

Drives in a tandem-cart both Rhyme and Sense,
Of doubtful which is preferable as leader,

though there is not much doubt which is preferred when the philosopher "Gorilla" begins—

"Eras mus," some one said unto Erasmus
Darwin: it seemed a kind of cataplasmus.

If there is one quality which we may specially ascribe to Aristophanes, it is *ease*: whether he is talking sense or nonsense, buffoonery or poetry, all seems to come spontaneously. With Mr. Collins, on the other hand, all, or nearly all, is forced. He seems to be always putting in irrelevant words, "to make it scan," as boys say; and his parody of Mr. Browning is really no parody, but an imitation of Mr. Mortimer Collins. He is happiest in his blank verse, where he has caught the somewhat rough rhythm of Frere's translation not unsuccessfully, and where he is not brought into difficulties by the need of making the ends of his lines sound alike, which is, as we have said, his stumbling-block: but we look in vain for any melodious little lyrics such as he has written elsewhere, and which would have been so thoroughly appropriate in his present work. His nightingale when compared with Mr. Courthope's is but a forlorn bird, and his chorus is surely composed of nothing more tuneless than jays and jackdaws. Let us give it praise, however, for one good stanza, with which we will conclude, that he may not think us entirely unappreciative:—

There was an ape in the days that were earlier:
Centuries passed, and his hair became curlier:
Centuries more gave a thumb to his wrist,
Then he was man and a Thivist.

We have on our table *First Easy Latin Reading Book*, by Rev. E. Fowle (Longmans),—*The First Book of Caesar's Gallic War*, edited by J. T. White, D.D. (Longmans),—*Leaves from my Writing Desk: being Tracts on the Question What do we Know?* by an Old Student (Williams & Norgate),—*The Causes of Social Revolt*, by Capt. Maxse, R.N. (Longmans),—*The Licensing Act, 1872*, by W. A. Holdsworth (Routledge),—*The Beautiful Gleaner*, by the Rev. W. Braden (Clarke),—*We ought not to alter the Ordinal*, by the Rev. R. T. Smith, B.D. (Dublin, Hodges & Foster),—and *Syntaktische Forschungen*, von B. Delbrück and E. Windisch, Vol. I. (Nutt). Among New Editions we have *Gustavus Adolphus in Germany*, by R. C. Trench, D.D. (Macmillan),—*The Merchants' Handbook of the Money, Weights and Measures of all Nations*, by W. A. Browne, LL.D. (Stanford),—*The Poetical Works of Bret Harte* (Routledge),—and *The Life and Prophecies of Mr. Alexander Peden* (Glasgow, Pryde). Also the following Pamphlets: *A Speech of George Cubitt, Esq. M.P., on the Debate on Mr. Miall's Motion for a Royal Commission to Inquire into the Revenues of the Church of England* (Church Defence Institution),—*This, or Separation: a Plan to Establish and Guarantee Irish National Independent Home Rule, and a Federal Army and Navy*, by D. J. Rearden (Cameron & Ferguson),—*Half-an-Hour's Reflection on the Labour Question under its Present Aspect*, by W. H. Jenkins (Cardiff, Dobbin),—*The Spelling Hindrance in Elementary Education*, by G. Withers (Liverpool, Woollard),—*Information for Intending Emigrants to Canada*, by J. H. O'Neill (Liverpool, Marples),—*Mistaken Identity*, a Comedy, by S. Alexander (Nottingham, Journal Office),—*A Catechism on Church Property* (Church Defence Institution),—*The Restoration of Christian Unity and the approaching Alt-Catholic Congress at Cologne*, by W. C. Langdon, A.M. (Rivingtons),—*Christianity suited to all Forms of Civilization*, by Sir B. Frere

(Hodder & Stoughton),—and *Uebersicht theologischer Spekulation nach R. Rothe*, by L. Furst zu Solms (Nutt).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Beecher's (H. W.) Lectures on Preaching, cr. 8vo. 1 6 cl.
Book and its Story, by L. N. R., 22nd edit. 12mo. 4 cl.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Life by Rev. J. Hamilton, Notes by Mason, new edit. 12mo. 3 6 cl.
Cooper's (T.) Plain Pulpit Talk, cr. 8vo. 5 cl.
Crake's (Rev. A. D.) Bread of Life, 4th edit. 18mo. 1 cl. swd.
Ecco Consilium, the Great Revelation, 8vo. 6 cl.
Eggleston's (E.) End of the World, 12mo. 1 swd.
Erasmus, The Prayers of, trans. and edited by C. S. Coldwell, 1 6 cl.
Everard's (Rev. G.) Day by Day, 6th edit. 12mo. 3 cl.
Jellett's (J. H.) Sermon Retrospect of a Christian Work, 8vo. 1 cl.
Littlewood's (W. E.) Essentials of New Testament Study, 7 cl.
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, by Murdock and Reid, 8th edit. 8vo. 8 6 cl.
My Sunday Friend Stories, 3rd series, 1 6 cl.
Patterson's (Rev. J. W.) Church of England v. The Roman Church in England, 8vo. 7 6 cl.
Peden's (M. A.) Life and Prophecies, 2nd edit. 1 cl.
Pleasant Hours with the Bible, 2nd series, 2 parts, 12mo. 2 6 cl.
Sunday Magazine, edited by T. Guthrie, Vol. 1872, roy. 8vo. 7 6 cl.
Talmage's (Rev. T. De W.) Sermons in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, cr. 8vo. 4 6 cl.
Young's (Rev. P.) Daily Readings for a Year, 2 vols. 4th edit. 2 1 cl.

Law.

Loftus's Guide to New Licensing Act, 1872, 8vo. 1 swd.

Music.

Boosey's Operas, Offenbach's 'Grand Duchess,' roy. 8vo. 2 6 awd.
Hamilton's Psalm and Hymn Tunes for the Harmonium, new edit. imp. 8vo. 7 6 cl.

Poetry.

Burns's (R.) Poetical Works, edited by C. C. Clarke, 2 vols. 2 cl. each.
Hemans's (Mrs.) Poetical Works, 12mo. 3 6 cl.

History.

Porter's (N.) Malta and its Knights, cr. 8vo. 7 6 cl.
Rhine (The), History and Legends of its Castles, &c., by W. O. von Horn, 8vo. 2 1 cl.
Seton's (J. L.) Notes on the Operations of the North German Troops in Lorraine, &c., 8vo. 12 cl.
Wright's (T.) Uriconiam, an Historical Account, roy. 8vo. 2 5 cl.

Geography.

Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe, 12mo. 5 6 cl.
Wickham's (H. A.) Rough Notes of a Journey through the Wilderness, 8vo. 15 cl.

Philology.

Mason's (C. P.) Outlines of English Grammar, 12mo. 1 6 cl. limp.
Walker's (J.) Rhyming Dictionary, revised by J. Longmuir, 3rd edit. 12mo. 5 6 cl.

Science.

Basham's (W. R.) Aids to the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Kidneys, 8vo. 5 cl.
Bonchard's (C. L.) Study of some Limits in the Pathology of Cerebral Hemorrhage, 8vo. 5 cl.
Cassell's Technical Manuals, 'Colour,' by A. H. Church, 2 6 cl.
Dana's (J. D.) Manual of Mineralogy, new edit. cr. 8vo. 7 6 cl.
Figuer's (L.) Vegetable World, new edit. cr. 8vo. 7 6 cl.
Handy Book of Medical Information, by a Physician, 4 6 cl.
Horn's (J. S.) Graduated Arithmetical Exercises, with Answers, complete, new edit. 12mo. 1 8 cl.
Kingsley's (Rev. C.) Town Geology, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5 cl.
Macnamara's (C.) Manual of the Diseases of the Eye, 2nd edit. 12mo. 12 6 cl.
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Phillips (J.) On the Drainage and Sewage of Towns, 1 6 swd.
Society of Engineers' Transactions for 1869, 8vo. 10 6 cl.
Trevithick's (R.) Life, Vol. 2, 8vo. 15 cl.

General Literature.

Amy Stennett, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 3 1 6 cl.
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Laverack's (E.) The Setter, with Notices of the most Eminent Breeds, cr. 4to. 7 6 cl.
Leaves from my Writing Desk, by an Old Student, 8vo. 3 6 cl.
Macloed (Major-General A.) On India, 8vo. 7 6 cl.
Neames's (E. J.) Ben's Resolve, 12mo. 1 6 cl.

'THE FOURTH GOSPEL.'

Great Waltham Vicarage, Chelmsford, Sept. 9, 1872.

It is a good rule that an author should not reply to his critics, and it is with reluctance that I ask you to let me break it; but your article of last week goes forth with such authority that I feel my book will hardly have a fair chance unless I am allowed to say a few words. I only wish to rescue it from what seem to be misconceptions on the part of your reviewer.

I. For instance, I did not at all intend to imply

that all the writers mentioned on pp. 28, 29, were "specially Hebraists," and your reviewer omits to name Ewald and Bleek, the two whom I had more especially in mind. The other writers, if not specialists, may at least claim to be considered Hebraists.

2. I have not Lightfoot or Schoettgen by me to refer to; but surely the doctrine of the connexion of sin with bodily infirmity is amply illustrated by them, and, with this acknowledged, I do not see that any more exact parallel for the disciples' question in John ix. 2 need be sought.

3. Is there not sufficient allusion to the perplexities of ch. xiii. 16-20 on p. 216, ll. 20-24?

4. Whether ch. xviii. 4, 5, is reconciled with the Synoptists (see p. 242) depends on the standard of reconciliation between two independent narratives, which experience warrants us in demanding.

5. When I spoke of the eminently Jewish colour of the Fourth Gospel, I had not forgotten the Apocalypse, but was thinking rather of allusions to Jewish customs and ideas than of language and style.

6. That the "son of thunder" and the "apostle of woe" may be identified, is not (I hope) asserted dogmatically, but is supported by a reason and a parallel, which seem to have some weight.

I am aware that the views of Bleek and Steitz have been said to be refuted; but, in regard to my adoption of them, the question is whether the objections advanced against the opposite view (especially in the notes on p. 211) are valid.

7. Yours is not the first review in which I have been taken to task for selecting opponents. I can only say that I endeavoured to select them honestly; and it is at least fair to suppose that the latest are also the best representatives of any particular school, where they are writers of such ability as those whose opinions I have discussed unquestionably are. I do not profess to have read the whole literature of the subject,—the mere cost of books is an important deterrent,—but I have expressed a hope that nothing "will have been overlooked by which the balance of the argument generally would be altered," and I am not yet convinced that this hope was not well founded. On a long line of proof it is easy to find here and there weak positions; but it is not suggested that the mass of proof will bear a different interpretation, and no counter theory is proposed or advocated.

I have had the misfortune—and a very real misfortune I feel it is—to differ on several points from your reviewer; but I submit that he does not allow a wide enough margin for differences of honest and competent opinion. Whether his depreciatory remarks are entirely borne out by the instances quoted, or whether the review generally is quite candid, generous, and impartial, my critic himself may, perhaps, see reason to reconsider.

W. SANDAY.

. It is a pity that Mr. Sanday, so far from seeing the very lenient way in which his book was dealt with, should speak of misconceptions on the part of the reviewer. For the sake of clearness, we have numbered the complaints in his letter and our answers.

1. His words about Hebraists are: "We must set against Dr. Scholten, who is not specially a Hebraist, the evidence of those who are (see pp. 28, 29 above, and add Bleek, Westcott)." The names on pages 28, 29 are Ewald, Leithardt, Witten, and Keim. If Mr. Sanday intended to imply that only some of these writers were specially Hebraists, he should have said so; since his language in the book disagrees with his now-expressed intention.

2. Mr. Sanday does not see the point to which we referred in relation to John ix. 2. It is that part of the question put by the disciples, "who did sin, this man?" which is only explained by the doctrine of the pre-existence of souls—a doctrine found among the Alexandrians rather than the Rabbins.

3. Certainly not, as any one acquainted with the comments of which xiii. 16-20 has been the subject ought to know. The difficulty lies in the 20th verse. Calvin, Lücke, and Tholuck are of one

opinion, Kuinoel of another, Meyer of a third, Strauss of a fourth, while De Wette hesitates. Mr. Sanday does not even touch the point; and "his sufficient allusion" is a nonentity.

4. Mr. Sanday's standard of reconciliation, by which he harmonizes xviii. 4, 5, with the Synoptists, may be satisfactory to himself, but will not be to others. Even Tholuck's ingenious supposition fails; and therefore we cannot expect one like Mr. Sanday to succeed.

5. The explanation about not forgetting the Apocalypse when speaking of the Jewish colour of the Fourth Gospel, makes Mr. Sanday's case worse for himself. He now says that he was thinking of allusions to Jewish customs and ideas, rather than of language and style. The Apocalypse exceeds the Gospel in Jewish allusions and ideas.

6. The identification of John the Apostle and the Apocalypticist is supported by a reason and a parallel which are of no weight. All the best critics, including even the moderate Bleek, consider that the writer of the one could not have been the writer of the other; and therefore adopt De Wette's axiomatic principles.

7. Mr. Sanday cannot be blamed for not having read the whole literature of the subject. But he has given a good deal of attention to very weak literature on the opposite side, that he may the more easily refute it. Some of the strongest and best literature, the tendency of which is contrary to his views, is ignored.

THE HEREFORD MAPPA MUNDI.

We are glad to be able to state that the long delayed fac-simile of this interesting relic of mediæval geography is now ready for delivery. The volume of descriptive letter-press, by the Revs. Bevan, Clark, and Phillott, will be finished by the end of the year. The whole has been issued under the superintendence of a gentleman who has done much to illustrate the antiquities of Hereford—the Rev. F. T. Havergal. This remarkable map of the world, drawn on thick vellum and mounted on oak (53 inches by 63), was discovered about a century ago under the floor of Bishop Audley's Chapel. The name of the author was made clear by the following lines in Norman French in one of its corners:—

Tuz ki cest estoire out
Ou oyront ou lirront ou ueront
Frient a theu en deye
De Richard de Haldingham e de Lafford eyt pite.
Ki lat fet e compase
Ki ioie en cel li seit done.

The above lines have been translated by the Rev. G. F. Townsend—

May all who this fair history
Shall either hear or read or see,
Pray to Jesus Christ in Deity
Richard of Haldingham and Lafford to pity.
That to him for aye be given
The joy and happiness of heaven.

The two places named are Holdingham and Sleaford in Lincolnshire, and the Richard mentioned held the prebendal stall of Norton in Hereford Cathedral from 1290 to 1310. He was afterwards Archdeacon of Berks. The date of this, the most interesting mediæval map of the world in existence, is thus satisfactorily proved. M. D'Avezac, President of the Geographical Society of Paris, had considered it was executed c. 1314, by reason of the division of France from Flanders, and an inscription placed across the Saone and the Rhone marking, between Lyons and Vienne, the separation of France from Burgundy. The mediævalists believed that three philosophers, Nichodoxus, Theodotus, and Policus, were sent out by Augustus Cæsar at the birth of Our Lord to survey the world, and all maps like these show the supposed results of their observation. The emperor is shown in this map giving the philosophers their credentials. The earth is represented as a circular island with the ocean flowing round it; Jerusalem is in the centre, and the other most distinctly-shown cities are Babylon, Rome, and Troy. The editors, in a prospectus, observe—"This arrangement is common to most of the mediæval maps of the world, but the Hereford Map is distinguished from the

rest by its great size, its elaborate drawing, its illustrations of objects in natural history and of historical facts, and its numerous inscriptions, many of which are of great interest in an archaeological point of view. It may be regarded as the most complete representation in existence of those speculative notions of our forefathers regarding the earth, which speedily gave way upon the advance of actual geographical knowledge in the fifteenth century." From the religious character of the whole—representations of the Last Judgment, the Garden of Eden, and the Crucifixion, being prominently shown—it has been conjectured that it was intended for an altar-piece for one of the chapels in the Cathedral. For some time the map was preserved in the library of that edifice, and afterwards hung in the south aisle of the choir.

Gough first made the map generally known, when he published, in 1780, a description of it in his 'British Topography' (I. 71). The Royal Geographical Society had a copy taken in 1830, and a fac-simile of this was published in Paris in 1844. These were inaccurate, and so was that of the part containing the British Isles published here by Mr. Saxe Bannister two years later. Continental geographers have taken more notice of the work than those of our own country. We judge by the elaborate essays by the Vicomte de Santarem ('Histoire de la Cartographie au Moyen Age') and M. D'Avezac ('Note sur la Mappemonde Historiée de la Cathédrale de Hérford,' 1861). The coloured lithographic fac-simile now published is the first correct copy ever issued. The work was commenced in 1869, but was seriously impeded by the war. Some of the stones were in Paris during the siege, and one of the artists was killed at Sedan. The fac-simile from the original was made entirely by local men (Messrs. G. C. Haddon and Dutton, of Hereford), engraved on stone and printed by MM. E. Gailliard & Co., of Bruges. When we say that Mr. Havergal superintended the work in England, and Mr. Weale saw it through the press at Bruges, we shall give an idea of the care taken to execute the work in a favourable manner. P.

MR. SHAPIRA'S COLLECTION.

Esher, Surrey, Sept. 12, 1872.

THE interest of the subject will, I hope, be excuse enough for my troubling you in the matter of Mr. Shapira's inscribed pottery, bricks, &c., which the authorities of the British Museum have not as yet accepted as genuine. The sketches sent home by Lieut. Conder and Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake I have examined at the office of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

Not to mention that the manufacture of these articles must have cost a very large sum of money, I cannot conceive it possible that any one in Syria could have hit by chance upon the name of a god whom Homer mentions as Sökus (Iliad, xx. 72, or xxii. 72—I have not the book by me), and who is called *Sacus Jovis Filius* (Hygin. Fab. 274). It is said of him that he was the first who found gold. His "claim" was in Mount Tasus, in Panchæa.

He was a domestic deity, considered by the Greeks as *εἰσάγγελος*, or helper of the household; and Mr. Shapira's alleged manufacturer has, it appears, been clever enough to stamp his name (in Phœnician characters) on a domestic tripod.

Credat Judæus Apella,
Non ego.

I am not aware that his name has ever been found before. DUNBAR ISIDORE HEATH.

Literary Gossip.

MR. STANLEY's book, 'How I found Livingstone,' will be ready at the beginning of November.

THREE novelists, Miss Rhoda Broughton, Mr. Henry Kingsley, and Mr. Wilkie Collins, will appear together in the October number of *Temple Bar*.

A VOLUME of Essays, called 'Modern

Characteristics,' by Mr. Francillon, will be published soon. The same author's tale, 'Pearl or Emerald,' will be ready in a day or two.

MR. C. H. CLARKE has thought it worth his while to reprint 'Albert Lunel'; and, both on the title-page and in a note on the fly-leaf, he ascribes the novel to the late Lord Brougham. As there are many reasons for believing that Lord Brougham did not write 'Albert Lunel,' we should like to see the proofs on which Mr. Clarke has based his assertion. Mr. Clarke is, at any rate, mistaken in supposing—as, if we understand him right, he does—that the book now appears for the first time. Did Mr. Clarke print from a MS.?

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN, accompanied by one of the *Punch* artists, is in the Hartz Mountains, preparing a book of travels, to be published by Messrs. Low & Co.

DR. W. C. BENNETT's new volume of poems, 'Songs for Sailors,' will be published at the end of September. The volume contains a series of songs and ballads, the subjects of which are the victories of, and deeds of heroism performed by, English sailors.

THE fourth volume of Mr. Lane's Arabic Lexicon, which, it will be remembered, was entirely burnt in the fire at Mr. Watts's printing-office, has now been reprinted from the only copy saved, and will be published shortly.

THE Rev. Mr. Martineau's new Essays, which are appearing in the Boston periodical, *Old and New*, will also be issued in this country. The first essay, indeed, was printed in the July number of the *Theological Review*, and the rest will follow. This appears to be necessary, if only to secure the English copy-right.

MR. BLADES, it seems, has been anticipated in his fanciful, if ingenious, theory that Shakspeare may possibly have, at one time in his life, been in a printer's office. A copy has been sent us of the *Scottish Typographical Circular* for August 2, 1862, in which there is a short article headed 'Shakspeare a Printer.' The anonymous writer has not attempted to prove that the circumstances of Shakspeare's life suit the hypothesis; he has confined himself to pointing out the passages in the plays which are marked by a use of technical terms.

WE are requested to state that the publishers and translator of Prof. Cremer's Lexicon, reviewed in our number for August 31st, believed that the new matter sent them by the author was *all* that he proposed adding to the second German edition. But now that they have an opportunity of comparing the new edition with the English one, they find that the Professor only sent *part* of the fresh matter incorporated in the former. The Messrs. Clark consider that Dr. Cremer has treated them badly in the affair, and are endeavouring to remedy the defect. Mr. Urwick is engaged upon a translation of all the additional matter, amounting to nearly 150 pages, which will probably be printed as a supplement.

THE history of civilization has just received a curious contribution from Mr. St. Aubyn, M.P. At a meeting at Penzance, that gentleman remarked that, having been recently in the North of England and in the Lowlands of Scotland, he had found a people less courteous

and civil, less civilized in fact, than in Cornwall. The remark was received with "Applause," as if the Cornish hearers were glad that there was savagery still in the North.

'THE CHRISTIAN VAGABOND,' by Blanchard Jerrold, which appeared in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, will shortly be published in book form, with illustrations by the author.

AMONGST the numerous brochures which have been written on the question raised by the publication of M. Alexandre Dumas's 'L'Homme-Femme,' is 'L'Homme qui Sait, Étude Triangologique,' by Une Mère.

IN the 'Essais d'Histoire Religieuse et Mélanges Littéraires,' translated from the writings of Dr. G. Strauss, by M. Charles Ritter, with an introduction by M. Ernest Renan, are to be found many of the biographical sketches and literary criticisms which serve to show the author's versatility. A new work of Dr. Strauss, entitled 'The Old and the New Faith, a Confession,' is announced to be published in October, at Leipzig.

THE *Rivista Europea* announces that the library which Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope had formed in Florence, will be sold by auction next November, at Mr. Trollope's villa. The library contains upwards of ten thousand volumes, and many rare works of interest.

A NEW monthly periodical will be published in Rome, at the beginning of next month, entitled *Rivista di Filologia Romanza*, under the editorship of Signori L. Manzoni, E. Monaci, and E. Stengel.

THE second volume of Mr. H. Furness's Variorum Edition of Shakspeare will be ready in a few weeks.

THE complete works of the Troubadour, Adam de la Halle, better known as Le Boiteux d'Arras, have been collected and published for the Société des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Arts, of Lille, by Didron. They include seventy-five minor pieces of poetry, accompanied by music; a fragment of an epic poem, 'Le Roi de Sicile'; and three dramatic pieces. The last are curious, as being, perhaps, the first the subjects of which are not selected from the Bible. These are, 'Le Jeu d'Adam, ou de la Feuillie,' 'Le Jeu de Robin et de Marion,' and 'Le Jeu du Pelerin.' An interesting point to be noticed about the minor poems with music is, that they include a considerable number of pieces, all hitherto unpublished, in two and three parts, such as were then called rondeaux and motets. They are printed in the old notation, but accompanied by a translation into modern notes by the editor, M. E. de Cousse-maker.

THE *New York Nation* states that the Memoirs and Journals of the late Admiral Dahlgreen are to be published shortly.

PROF. RAFFAELE ALTAVILLA has written a series of stories for the young, entitled 'I Sette Vizi Capitali.'

MR. THURLOW WEED is said to be writing his autobiography.

A YOUNG Sicilian poetess, Carmelina Mangano, sixteen years of age, has published, in Messina, a volume of 'Saggi Poetici,' edited by Prof. Letterio Lizio Bruno.

SCIENCE

Michael Faraday. By J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE have read this record of the life of a great and good man with considerable pleasure; yet, in closing the volume, we ask ourselves, Does the book tell us the secret of the world's admiration for this philosopher? Does it shed any light upon that reverence for the name of Faraday which led Messrs. Auguste de la Rive, Dumas, Bence Jones, Tyndall, and others, almost simultaneously, to give the world their views of the peculiarities of his individual mind? We think not.

It appears to us that Dr. Gladstone wants that analytical power which is required in the examination of those subtle influences which were for ever moulding one of the most plastic of minds into that serene beauty which so peculiarly marked the evening of the life of Michael Faraday.

Educated by his industrious parents, imperfectly in book knowledge, but perfectly in habits of industry and in the love of truth, he became, from the very necessities of his position, peculiarly self-reliant. Faraday was cast amongst the mysteries of a wonderful world, imbued with an intense desire to fathom those mysteries. Happily, he was untrammelled by any of the systems of the schools, and he commenced the labours, which continued the joys, of his life unimpeded by any fixed rules; his views were unobscured by the hypotheses of any section of thinkers. When he "made such simple experiments in chemistry as could be defrayed in their expense by a few pence per week, and also constructed an electrical machine with a glass phial," he was training himself for the possession of that high seat in the temple of experimental science which, for so many years, he filled with so much simple dignity. His self-reliance made the boy a self-teacher in chemistry and in electricity, and created the man who could, in after years, delight the most educated assemblies of London with his wonderful elucidations of hitherto unknown magnetic phenomena. The stern necessities of the youth of Faraday were the guiding powers to his future greatness. He was born with, or educated into, an unquenchable love of truth, and he was gifted with fine powers of observation, quickened by an ever intense desire to know. It was fortunate for mankind that two such men as Davy and Faraday should have been brought together; they were in some respects singularly alike—in other respects, as singularly unlike.

Davy, trained into a knowledge of electricity by Robert Dunkin, the Quaker sadler of Penzance, and Faraday, studying with Benjamin Abbott, the Quaker clerk in the City, ran parallel courses. Davy, rubbing together two pieces of ice taken from Lariggan river, near his native town, for the purpose of trying if heat sufficient to melt the congealed water could be produced from motion, and Faraday, with his electrical phial, form similar pictures. But the former was a poet while he was a philosopher; while the latter was a philosopher simply, and escaped the errors of his master, who perished in his prime, the victim of that proud sensibility which was the result of his poetical temperament. The train-

ing, however, which Faraday received from Davy was an important element in the creation of the experimentalist, whose manipulations were as marvellous as the displays of a magician.

We have said that Faraday possessed the most plastic of minds. He was open to receive any impression which appeared to promise truth; but that impression became at once the subject of the most scrutinizing examination, and, according to the result of that search, it was either strengthened or obliterated. All men advance in knowledge by the aid of hypotheses—so did Faraday; but few men ever held hypotheses more lightly than he did. "You can have no idea," he says, "how often and how much . . . I have desired that the marvellous descriptions which have reached me might prove, in some points, correct; and how frequently I have submitted myself to hot fires, to friction with magnets, to the passes of hands, &c., lest I should be shutting out discovery, encouraging the strong desire that something might be true, and that I might aid in the development of a new force of nature." In those few words are embodied the leading principles which guided Faraday in his paths of scientific inquiry; and to this was added a pure and simple feeling,—never obtruded, but always evident to those who thoughtfully studied the philosopher,—giving the glory of his scientific discoveries to God.

The result of the innate desire to inquire into the laws regulating all natural phenomena,—of the consciousness that the most penetrating intellectual vision could pierce but a little way into the mysteries of creation,—of the industrious and ever earnest solicitation made through the most thoughtfully arranged experiments,—and of that patient waiting for the answer to his inquiries which distinguished Faraday, was, that he won, without seeking for it, the world's admiration.

Feeling that the laws by which electricity, light, and other known forces or subtle creative agencies were regulated, proclaimed a creator of pure intelligence, and a law-maker in whom there was no turning, Faraday became the most humble, the most earnest, the most prayerful priest in the temple of science. The intense love of truth made him the most truthful of men. In life, he won the admiration of the world. In death,

The soul of Adonais, like a star,
Beacons from the abodes where the eternal are.

Narrow Gauge Railways. By C. E. Spooner, C.E. (Spon.)

WHEN an author begins "Since writing my paper," the reader has fair warning that the first person of the pronoun is likely unduly to predominate in the work. It is a great misfortune for scientific or mechanical writers not to bear in mind that the way to interest the public is to give a perspicuous account of important facts, not to labour to show the merit of individuals. If this be great, it will emerge from under the bushel of modesty with greater lustre than if the whole work is converted into a sort of self-laudatory saveall. But we will not be hard upon Mr. Spooner, for the work is altogether outside the province of literary criticism. It is not a book, but a collection of reports, letters, and newspaper cuttings, all of which have seen the light

before, bundled together, without index, without list of illustrations, and with only a very bare and meagre table of contents. Its title is a misnomer; for the term "narrow-gauge railways" has been so constantly applied, ever since the origin of the famous war of the gauges, to the four feet eight and a half inch width of line, that no one would expect, under such a heading, an account of experiments on the little Festiniog Mineral Railway, and a collection of tabular and graphic information as to the relative cost and capabilities of these minikin iron roads, that is, in itself, well worthy of attention.

When the history of the greatest revolution that has yet taken place with reference to the dominion of mind over matter takes its due place in the general history of mankind, the attention of our descendants will be attracted by the wonderful unwisdom of British legislation on the subject. They may understand that it would have been so foreign to the general notions of Englishmen of the nineteenth century for the Government to take the initiative in the intelligent development of a new invention, that it was not to be expected that the State should have grasped the means of perfecting at once the defence and the internal communications of the country, and of alleviating to an extraordinary extent the pressure of taxation. But they will not be able to understand how it was that the projectors of the new lines of road should have been treated first as public enemies, then as subjects of plunder, and, finally, as means by which the greatest amount of inconvenience should be inflicted on the public, with the least advantage to any person whatsoever. This may be taken as a summary of our railway legislation. Having allowed, in the first instance, the enormous expense of constructing lines on three separate and inconsistent gauges to be inflicted on the public, instead of deferring the outlay of large capitals until the mechanical question should have been experimentally solved, Parliament, in what it calls its wisdom, rendered impossible the properly co-ordinated extension of the railway system, when it had once obtained possession of the main channels of traffic, by prohibiting the construction of lines of that more moderate width which was originally employed. The advantages of those narrow lines which, in the neighbourhood of Gloucester and among the collieries of the North, by the traction of horses or of fixed engines, reduced the cost of the transport of minerals to a considerable extent, were altogether ignored in the legislation that followed the great debate between the broad and the narrow gauge systems. The main point in which the structure of the locomotive lines exhibited an improvement on the original tramways was, the transference of the flange from the rail to the wheel. It was this change, together with the substitution of stronger and larger rails, of wrought instead of cast iron, that rendered high speed possible, when an engine capable of running at high speed had been constructed. Any renewal of the impulse from the source from which it had originated, by the adaptation of the cheap and convenient trams of the mineral lines to locomotive power, was prohibited by the Legislature. There can be no doubt that the development of our internal communications, and the consequent increase of the national welfare,

have been most effectively and most obstinately hindered by the action of the administration.

With the removal of a senseless and injurious restriction, actual experiment became possible. Some of the results of this experiment on the Festiniog Railway may be gleaned from the volume before us. They are of an importance that it is not easy to exaggerate. We may well pardon Mr. Spooner for the clumsiness of his literary workmanship, when we regard him as engaged in the successful prosecution of experiments of such moment to the country. It would be well, however, for some person, possessed both of scientific information and of literary capability for expressing his ideas, to lay before the public, in a concise form, the results actually obtained, not only on lines of a gauge considerably narrower than that most usual in this country, but on light railways, of whatever gauge. In Queensland, for instance, two hundred miles of railway have been constructed on a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, at an average cost, exclusive of a mountain incline, of 6,550*l.* per mile. Two hundred and twenty miles of line, upon the same gauge, have been completed in Canada, at the low cost of 3,000*l.* per mile. The first section of the Carnatic Railway, nineteen miles in length, has been constructed at an average cost per mile of 3,900*l.* In these cases, Sir Charles Fox, an old lieutenant of Robert Stephenson, and his sons, have been consulting engineers. In Norway, a hundred miles of railway have been laid down for the Norwegian Government, by their engineer, Carl Pihl, also on a gauge of three feet six inches, at a cost varying from 3,300*l.* to 5,400*l.* per mile, according to the character of the country. As to the actual working of these lines, the returns have yet to be published. It is stated that the cost per train mile, or per ton, is much the same as on ordinary railways, but that there is an important saving in wear and tear, both of rolling stock and of permanent way, that will be represented in the dividends.

That a proper relation should be maintained between the maximum pressure that can be exerted by any wheel upon the rail and the strength of the permanent way, is the first essential condition of all light, or very narrow, lines. Providing for a maximum of four tons, and using flat-bottomed rails of a weight not exceeding forty pounds to the yard, a speed of twenty-five miles per hour is attained, with great steadiness of motion, on some of the lines we have cited. The gauge of the Festiniog Railway is exceptionally narrow. The maximum pressure on any wheel is not clearly stated by Mr. Spooner; but he gives the weight of a six-wheel coupled goods engine, in steam, at thirty-six tons, which, if equally distributed, would give a pressure of six tons on a wheel. The Fairlie engine, with which a tabular comparison is made, greatly to the advantage of this novelty, is calculated to weigh twenty-six tons. This engine, of the performance of which Mr. Spooner speaks in terms that may be thought exaggerated, is, in point of fact, a sort of locomotive Siamese twins, consisting of two four-wheeled engines coupled end to end; being supported on the swivelling frames, that are named after no less a personage than "Old Bogy," in honour of their ready adaptability to the most irregular curvatures and ascents. This would give a pressure of 3 tons 5 cwt. per wheel. But it must be observed that

these are not actual experimental details, but comparative estimates of the cost of a 2-6 and a 4-8½ inch line, a widely different matter. The Little Wonder, the engine actually used on the Festiniog Railway, weighs 19 tons 10 cwt. The heaviest of the other engines put upon this line weighed 10 tons, in steam, being a four-wheel, coupled tank-engine. The rails are of the double-headed pattern, and weigh 48-66 lb. per yard. Thus, if the proportion allowed in the Queensland and Canadian railways is properly calculated, the permanent way of the Festiniog line is unnecessarily costly.

The points of comparison between an ordinary railway and one on a much narrower gauge, are principally three:—1. The cost of original construction; 2. The cost of plant; 3. The cost of maintenance and working. The results of the tables which have been constructed by Mr. Spooner (for an imaginary line) to compare these details is, that the difference in favour of the narrower railway will be from 34 to 35 per cent. In land alone the reduction equals one-fourth of the area. In the cost of stock, the economy appears, according to Mr. Spooner, to be but slight, and we think this part of the question requires further elucidation. The cost of the engine and carriages forming a passenger train for the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, is estimated at 7,916*l.*; for a 4 ft. 8 in. gauge, the estimate is 7,116*l.* The former is supposed adequate to carry a net load of 62 tons, the latter one of only 52 tons. But the *tare*, or weight of the train exclusive of freight, on the narrow gauge, is only 64 tons, against 102 tons on the ordinary line. This would give a cost of 127*l.* to provide plant for the carriage of a ton of passengers on the small line, against 137*l.* per ton on the others. But the supposed economy depends more on the filling of the trains: 640 passengers are credited to the former trains, and only 538 to the latter. In the mineral trains, the relative cost of providing carriages and engines for a ton of goods, come out as 31-5*l.* and 34-6*l.* It is a matter worthy of investigation why so little saving, even on paper, is thus credited to the narrower line.

With regard to economy in working, the proportion of paying to non-paying weight on a 2-6 line, as compared to a 4-8½ line is stated as 1-9 to -9, or rather more than 2 to 1. Twice as many passengers, therefore, should be conveyed for the same expenditure of fuel, with a corresponding advantage in maintenance and repairs. The actual working expenses, however, of the Festiniog Railway, are 44½ per cent., as against an ordinary average of 47½ per cent. It is true that elaborate explanations are given to show that there are exceptional causes for this ratio; but that, we think, is a sort of pleading usual in most half-yearly reports.

The value of the volume, then, consists in the information which it gives as to the actual cost, sections, and working details of the little 13½ miles line from Festiniog to Port Madoc, of which Mr. Spooner is engineer. The capital of the company is 86,000*l.*, or 6,500*l.* per mile, being increased by the fact of the line having been originally constructed for horsepower. The total receipts are 23,500*l.* per annum, the net revenue 10,622*l.* It requires an accumulation of an adequate number of facts as to the working of the various narrow or light railways now

in course of operation, to enable the profession and the world to come to a definite conclusion as to the merits of the important question as to the best mode of providing for the branch traffic of the future.

BIRDS.

Notes on the Birds of Damara Land. By the late C. J. Andersson. Edited by J. H. Gurney. (Van Voorst.)

A Handbook to the Birds of Egypt. By G. E. Shelley. (Same publisher.)

A Handbook of British Birds. By J. E. Harting. (Same publisher.)

It would be difficult to find any single branch of Natural History on which so large a number of facts has been collected as that which treats of the geographical distribution of birds, and to its literature we have to add the three books above noticed. It is not from the subject being of paramount importance in a scientific point of view, that we are so well informed regarding it, but because so much interest is attached to the acquisition of the facts, and so many human weaknesses are satisfied, that those who commence the study are frequently led on to further effort than is their wont. The sportsman, finding that the appreciation of slight differences among the birds he shoots adds greatly to the interest of the field, begins to study the subject more minutely, and he often ends by publishing the results of his observations. In other cases, well-informed men, like Mr. Andersson and Dr. Livingstone, possessing an uncontrollable love for the unexplored, meet, during their hazardous adventures, with species of animals so peculiar and so unexpected that, overcoming their natural reticence, they publish their results, or leave them in a condition fit for publication by others. Nevertheless, it is much to be regretted that they who have such great opportunities at their disposal do not, as a rule, enter more deeply into the subject. If they would but note a little further in detail the peculiarities of the soft parts of the many birds they obtain, instead of rejecting them as useless, ornithology would advance more rapidly, and soon attain a higher scientific standard than it has at the present day. In this, the infancy of the science, a greater attention to the distribution of genera, and less to that of species, would probably be followed by more satisfactory generalizations on geographical distribution, respecting which the works of Mr. Selater, Mr. Wallace, and Prof. Huxley now stand almost alone.

Damara Land and the rest of the country between the north-west corner of Cape Colony and the river Cunene formed the field of Mr. Andersson's work; and his previous treatises on 'Lake Ngami' and 'The Okavango River,' of which he was the discoverer, have made us acquainted with their geography. The Avifauna of the region was his great delight, and at the time of his death he had partly prepared the manuscript for a projected work on the subject. This, together with his rough notes, and the collection which he had made, formed the basis for Mr. Gurney's edition of the work. It commences with a short biography of the author, translated from the Swedish, which enables the reader fully to realize the great dangers he escaped and the hardships he had to endure, and under which he at last succumbed. The descriptions of the species of

the birds are full of interest; the colouration of the fading parts is minutely given, together with excellent accounts of their habits. Referring, for instance, to the large flocks of guinea-fowl which often have to quench their thirst where the supply of water is limited, we find the following particulars:—

"These wonderful congregations usually occur in the immediate neighbourhood of waters of small extent; and it is quite evident that were such a mass of birds to make a simultaneous rush for the precious liquid, there would be much confusion, and comparatively few would be enabled to have their fill; but, on the contrary, they go to work most economically and judiciously, and it is very interesting to watch the process. The first-comers enter the well or hole, as the case may be, and, rapidly and dexterously taking their fill, they make their exit in a different direction, if possible, from that by which they entered; in the meanwhile, the outsiders gradually and evenly approach, and the ring is gradually narrowed by a steady progressive movement of the whole."

Mr. Andersson gives reasons for the belief that there are two species of ostriches in South Africa, the female of *Struthio Australis* (Gurney) being black, like the cock bird. In addition to the labour that has devolved on Mr. Gurney in compiling and arranging the author's notes, he has supplemented many of the descriptions with references, in most cases, as to where Mr. Andersson's specimens are to be found; and when the original notes are incomplete, or there is doubt as to specific distinctions, further details are entered into. Mr. Gurney states that he is answerable for the nomenclature and arrangement of the species, and in most cases follows the "Hand-list" of Mr. G. R. Gray. With Drs. Frisch and Hartlaub, the turkeys are separated from the pheasants, but we cannot approve of the sand-grouse, pigeons as they undoubtedly are, being placed between them and the partridges. In speaking of the honey-guides, Mr. Gurney considers the fact that they lay their eggs in the nests of other birds sufficient to justify their remaining among the cuckoos, "from the other divisions of which they, however, in some respects differ materially." Since Mr. Selater's excellent criticism of their anatomy, and Nitzsch's account of their pterylosis, this position is quite untenable. As might be expected, the Raptorial Birds are most thoroughly treated; and an excellent note respecting Andersson's pen illustrates how minute are the differences to which ornithologists trust for the separation of their species.

Capt. Shelley's work, which contains several excellent coloured illustrations by Mr. Keulemanns, is more of an amateur production than the preceding. In the first sixty pages or so the author gives a spirited sketch of the manners and features of Egypt, from which also a very good idea can be obtained of the comparative number of the different birds which are met with. A chapter is also devoted to the Geology of Egypt, which, though not very profound, will be suggestive, especially to those who visit the country. The peculiarities of the Nile as a river are explained, with the associated changes in the alluvial deposits, and much stress is laid on the fact that "no chronological evidence can be drawn from the thickness of the beds of alluvium." The description of the birds, including over 300 species, contains details of colouration and measurement, which will enable the sportsman to identify specimens without difficulty, and therefore to the visitor to Egypt the work will

serve as an excellent handbook. Reference in each case is given to works in which a figure of the bird may be found, and the plates in the book itself include among their number drawings of *Calamodyta melanopogon*, *Nectarinia metallica*, *Turtur Sharpii*, and *T. auritus*—the last but one having been first described by Capt. Shelley himself. The concluding chapter is devoted to the determination of the value of the evidence on which several of the species have been inserted which were not obtained by the author himself, and, as might be expected, they mostly rest on the authority of Von Heuglin.

The excellent introduction to Mr. Harting's "Handbook" will well repay the reader, as it gives a short and clear account of the characters of the British Avifauna. Quoting from it, we find that there are 395 species of birds which may be included in the British list; "of these, in round numbers, 130 are resident, 100 periodical migrants, and 30 annual visitants, the remainder being rare and accidental visitants." It is also interesting to observe that "with regard to annual visitants, Ireland is not visited by eight or nine which find their way to England," whilst only one does not go so far as Scotland. The work is divided into two parts: the first treating of the British birds proper, the name of each species being supplemented by a short note as to its distribution; and the second giving full particulars concerning each authentically recorded specimen of rare and occasional visitants. The author enters into some details on the principles of nomenclature, and, referring to the many other works on British birds, he remarks that they do not "indicate with sufficient authority the scientific nomenclature which should be adopted for the species of which they take cognizance." But notwithstanding the fact that three of the most important of the rules drawn up by a Committee of the British Association, which met to define the laws which ought to be followed in the naming of animals, are quoted, the author does not seem to have grasped the spirit of the subject. Acting on the principle that the oldest is the most correct name, in his slaughter of more modern genera, he calls the green woodpecker *Picus*, and the blackbilled cuckoo *Cuculus*,—and therefore gives no credit to Boie or Vieillot respectively for their discrimination in separating them from their neighbours, although those naturalists were undoubtedly right. If *Gecinus viridis* did not differ from *Picus major* more than *P. major* does from *P. minor*, Linnæus's name would have been quite correct; but, as in chemistry, it is desirable to express as much as possible in the name itself. When greater differences are observed, a change of name becomes necessary, and the new one ought to be that which was employed by the naturalist who first recognized the extra-generic features. In the classification adopted, which is otherwise excellent, we are surprised to find the swallows removed from among the truly Passerine Birds, and in company with the swifts, a position it would be difficult to justify in the present state of ornithological knowledge. All who take interest in the birds of our own country, will find Mr. Harting's work of value; and the number of references it contains to special descriptions of the more interesting species will facilitate a further acquaintance with their peculiarities.

Chemical Phenomena of Iron Smelting. By I. Lowthian Bell. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS is a work of great value to all who are in any way interested in the economical production of good iron: it is the result of an experience of twenty-five years. "The first blast furnace," says Mr. Bell, "erected with especial reference to smelting the ironstone now known as the Cleveland, was built, under my own superintendence, in 1846, at the Walker Works on the Tyne." From that date to the present there has been such a development of the manufacture of iron from the Cleveland ore, as is quite unexampled in any part of the world. In the year 1870, we find there were no less than sixty-seven furnaces in blast, using about 4,000,000 tons of Cleveland ironstone, and producing 916,970 tons of pig-iron. Through the whole of this period Mr. I. Lowthian Bell has been the foremost man amongst those energetic iron-masters, and at his own (the Clarence) works he has chiefly carried out the experiments which are recorded in this volume. At the same time, he has never lost an opportunity of examining the conditions regulating the production of iron in other parts of this country and on the Continent. This is not a book upon which we could find a notice likely to be of interest to our readers. It is purely technical, but its technical character is its high value. It is an experimental and practical examination of the circumstances which determine the capacity of the blast furnace,—the temperature of the air used for blast, and the proper conditions of the materials to be operated upon. To a large number of persons, even such as may have paid a visit to a set of those towers which are ever belching forth great tongues of flame, it may appear that the chemical phenomena are all embraced in pouring in at the top of the furnace barrowfuls of iron ore, of limestone and coal, and of drawing off from the bottom of it molten iron, which flows a fiery stream through the "sow" into the "pigs,"—as the channel and the moulds prepared in the sand-bed are called. But it should be known that almost each variety of iron ore produces iron of a different character; that the height of the blast furnace materially influences it; that the quantity of air employed to urge the fire, and the temperature at which that air is used, whether as "cold blast" or red-hot blast, determines the nature of the resulting pig. To so great an extent does the temperature of the furnace influence the iron, that we find it "leads to the production of a kind of iron known in the North of England under the name of 'glazy metal.'" The article is almost entirely useless. In castings it is weak to rottenness, and in the puddling furnace it melts like water, and so completely defies the exertion of the puddler that his 'fettling' disappears long before the obstinate material he is operating on shows any signs of 'coming to nature.'" It should be explained that the "fettling" is the lining of the furnace, and "coming to nature" signifies the iron acquiring the proper character for rolling into bar or rail. All these points have been submitted by Mr. Bell to the most searching examination; every question has been tested by the severest experiment, again and again repeated, and every result has been carefully analyzed. Thus the "chemical phenomenon of iron smelting" has been submitted to a more elaborate examination than it has ever before been subjected to, and Mr. I. Lowthian Bell must be congratulated on the excellent work which he has accomplished.

Popular Natural Philosophy. Translated and Edited from Gano's 'Cours Élémentaire de Physique' (with the Author's Sanction), by E. Atkinson. (Longmans & Co.)

So many students have availed themselves, with advantage, of the translation of Gano's 'Elementary Treatise on Physics,' that Dr. Atkinson's adaptation of the author's less advanced work on the subject will be readily welcomed by English readers. In this utilitarian age, when passing a scientific examination is of more importance than mastering a science, the indefinite multiplication of text-books coming up to given standards and tests is an evil to be, of necessity,

endured. The range of the work before us "may, perhaps, be fairly taken to represent the amount of knowledge required for the matriculation examination of the London University." But although Dr. Atkinson speaks so modestly of this text-book, we must give him credit for importing into our language a work not circumscribed within any such narrow limits, but which gives, so far as its design goes, an introduction to general physics as good as seems practicable without more extended use of mathematics. The arrangement and treatment of the different parts of the subject—mechanics, acoustics, heat, light, magnetism, electricity, &c.,—are commendable. Good as is the plan of the work, its usefulness is seriously marred by errors resulting apparently from the strange carelessness with which the proofs have been corrected. One diagram is useless, because the letters of reference in it have no real existence: another is misleading because these letters are in the wrong places. One very instructive paragraph is, judging from its heading, written to prove the identity of *thunder* and *lightning*; from another the anxious student will learn that diaphanous bodies all *emit* light, and are thereby distinguished. Errors like these, and we might give many more instances, greatly depreciate the value of a working manual: they should at any rate be noticed in a list of corrigenda, but of this we find no trace. However, in spite of these defects, the text-book is so far good and serviceable, that we may hope to see a second edition without them.

Introduction to the Study of Biology. By H. A. Nicholson, M.D. (Blackwood & Sons.)

TO the student commencing the study of Natural History this work supplies a long-felt want. It puts before him a short review of most of the modern theories which bear on animal and vegetable life, unmixed with the details from which it is often so difficult to separate them. The work might have been with advantage considerably larger, as several important points are left untouched, and others are treated in a way scarcely suitable for beginners. The theory of Pangenesis is not mentioned; and the chapter on the chemistry of animals and vegetables is all included in four or five pages. The geographical distribution of animals might have been treated in greater detail, and some of its best-known laws have been further illustrated with advantage. The present position of the doctrine of Spontaneous Generation is clearly stated, and the arguments on both sides are dwelt on somewhat in detail. The terms "Homogeny" and "Homoplasmy," lately introduced by Mr. Lankester, are discussed at length, and some reference is made to Mr. Spencer's theories on animal growth. It is to be regretted that more space has not been devoted to the kindred points of botany, which are as yet scarcely or not at all mentioned in text-books, and would have been very suitable in a work of this character. The author seems scarcely to grasp the problem of the "Correlation of Growth," and in treating of it puts the facts on which it is based in a light which can hardly be called scientific. The nature of "vital force," with the arguments *pro* and *contra*, are very impartially stated; and it is impossible for any one to read this portion of the work without feeling a desire to investigate the subject further for himself. The language is clear, and is so little mixed up with technical terms, unless they are well explained, that others than students of biology can read the book with interest; and it is certain that many of the subjects treated of ought to be familiar to most educated persons.

Index of Spectra. By Dr. W. M. Watts. (Gillman.)

WE have here a list of the wave-lengths, given in terms of the metre, of all the bright lines of which positions have been observed in the spectra of most of the known elements. The observations of Thalen, Dr. Huggins, and Prof. Kirchhoff, form the chief basis of the tables. The authority for each observation is mentioned; and if the position of any line has been determined by more than one person, as is generally the case, the wave-length is

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given according to each determination; so that where observers differ, the reader may choose for himself. The intensity of each line is also given, and its position on a scale applied to the dispersion spectra obtained with one flint-glass prism. Maps of these spectra are given at the end of the volume. The positions of the lines as finally given by Thalen as the result of his observations, are expressed by him in terms of the wave-length deduced by interpolation from Angstrom's measurements of the position of the lines in the diffraction solar spectrum. Dr. Watts has applied the same method to the results of the other observers, which results are expressed by them in terms of arbitrary scales with certain known lines as points of reference. Dr. Watts has reduced Dr. Huggins's observations to wave-lengths by a graphical method; a curve is laid down the abscissæ of which are the numbers in Dr. Huggins's scale, while its ordinates are wave-lengths, and it is determined by 138 points, representing 138 of the lines which have been determined in absolute measure by Angstrom. This curve being drawn, any point on it will have for its co-ordinates, within the limits of approximation used, the wave-length and scale number corresponding to one another. Kirchhoff's numbers have been reduced in a similar way. The book will not only be useful to observers, as giving all the results in terms of an absolute scale, but will also be serviceable to those who seek, for physical explanations, as presenting those results in the form of wave-lengths, which is the form most useful to the physical investigator. For the guidance of such it is to be observed that the wave-lengths tabulated are those in air, not in vacuo. Much depends on the accuracy of the graphical methods employed. Mr. Roscoe testifies in the preface to his belief in the accuracy of the work; a strong testimony to it is also to be found in the generally close correspondence of the wave-lengths deduced from the results of different observers.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

THE Sixteenth Annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science opened its Session, at Plymouth, on Wednesday last, under very good auspices. Lord Napier and Ettrick is President for the year, and the Presidents of Departments are as follows:—1st, Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, Sir John Duke Coleridge, M.P., Attorney-General; Repression of Crime Section, J. H. Kennaway, M.P. 2nd, Education, G. W. Hastings, Esq., Chairman of the Council. 3rd, Health, H. W. Acland, M.D. 4th, Economy and Trade, Sir John Bowring. The special questions set down for discussion do not appear this year to be of so comprehensive a character as usual; they rather err, if at all, on the side of being scarcely comprehensive enough for what professes to be a representative assemblage of social savants. It has often been objected to the Social Science Association, that its objects are too vague; that its avowed aim, "to aid the development of Social Science," is a somewhat premature conception, until some one is found to explain to us what are the foundations of the science. But this is to mistake the nature of the case. It is not pretended by the Association that there is such a thing as a science of Society actually in existence, within the apprehension and knowledge of men; but it is believed that the phenomenon Society is the effect of fixed natural causes, just as any other natural phenomenon is; and that by studying its features, some notion of the ultimate nature of these causes may be obtained. The Association further professes to spread a knowledge of the principles of Jurisprudence, Health, Education, and Economics, all potent influences in society, and "to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the advancement" of these. Whether the present programme is well calculated by the discussions which it will evoke to further either of these designs, is fairly open to question; but it should be remembered that two days of the Congress are reserved for the discussion of voluntary papers, in which greater

latitude is expected and allowed. It is desirable that such questions as that of the Primary Aim of Punishment, and the Comparative Advantages of Direct and Indirect Taxation, should have an arena for discussion such as is here afforded, but they would form equally good subjects for a debating society. The Pollution of Rivers, again, and the Liability of Railway Companies for the Acts of their Servants, are matters of much public interest, but seem to us scarcely wide enough in their scope to occupy each of them a whole day in the deliberations of a National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. There is more fitness in one of the questions set down for discussion in the Education Section, "Why are the Results of our present Elementary Schools so Unsatisfactory?" and we may look forward with interest to the result of the debate. Another special question in the same Department is, "What Public Provision ought to be made for the Secondary Education of Girls?"—a question of growing urgency and importance. The irrepressible Agricultural Labourer turns up, as a matter of course, and is to have a day all to himself in the Section of Economy and Trade; while, in order that cosmopolitan sympathies may not be altogether ignored, the question of International Arbitration is to have a similar honour accorded to it in that of Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law.

The proceedings of the Congress commenced with the meeting of the Council, which was held in the Mechanics' Institute, at one o'clock. Unfortunately, the morning was exceedingly unfavourable in point of weather, and the attendance of members was not large. The President, however, was present, as were also Sir John Bowring, Mr. G. W. Hastings, and some of the more prominent local celebrities, including the Mayor. The business transacted was altogether of a routine character. In the afternoon, the Rev. Brooke Lambert preached the inaugural sermon in the fine old church of St. Andrew's, to an attentive and influential congregation. The discourse was marked both by power and originality of thought.

At eight o'clock the Members and Associates assembled in force at St. James's Hall, to listen to the President's address. Lord Napier, who met with a hearty reception, began by remarking that during the past year two important measures had been passed in Parliament, the Scotch Education Act and the Public Health Act. The former he regarded as hardly flexible enough to meet exceptional wants, as it does not insure facilities correspondent to the obligations it imposes. At the same time it provides for the educational wants of the middle and lower classes, far more completely, he considered, than the English measure, or any Act in force in the colonies. Having referred to the working of the English Education Act, which he looked upon as satisfactory, Lord Napier proceeded to discuss the Public Health Act. "It in one respect merits," he remarked, "the grateful recognition of this Association. It constitutes sanitary districts, urban and rural, continuous with existing areas for other purposes, over the whole extent of England, and appoints or recognizes authorities for the regulation of sanitary interests in those districts. Extensive powers are vested in the Board of Local Government for the amalgamation of sanitary districts, and for their transfer from one category to another. Under these provisions, by the action of the Local Government Board, the whole of the kingdom may be hereafter formed into groups possessing the description of authorities most fitted to deal with their respective necessities, provided with power to contract loans for sanitary works, and furnished with competent professional advice. Here, however, the benefits of the new Act are arrested. If we examine the powers of administration, and the action committed to the sanitary authorities, we are at once involved in obscurity and confusion. The new sanitary authorities, urban and rural, are invested with all the prerogatives conveyed to various antecedent local bodies, incorporated or endowed with powers for sanitary improvements by numerous Acts of Parliament; but these Acts are complicated, and

even, it is alleged, contradictory in their tenour; nor is the ability for good conferred by any Act fully commensurate with the requirements of the time. The Bill has given machinery, but it has not given faculties of operation sufficiently categorical, distinct, and extensive. Still it cannot be doubted that the Education Acts and the Public Health Act have given immense impulse to educational and sanitary work. In both instances the ground is cleared, and the basis of the edifice is laid." Under these circumstances, he believed the question which, beyond all others, deserves sustained and dispassionate consideration and action, is the question of real property, viewed in its political and social aspects. "The distribution of property is the feature in our laws and customs which presents the greatest apparent hardship, which arouses the keenest sense of injustice, which affords the readiest materials for misrepresentation, and which discovers the most dangerous inconsistency between our political institutions and our social condition. With reference to real property, let it, then, never be forgotten that Great Britain stands apart and alone in the civilized world. Real property is transferred and transmitted under laws, customs, and influences which all combine with irresistible increasing power to produce consolidation. Primogeniture, entail, traditional predilections, the exigencies of fashion and recreation, the accumulation of capital, are working incessantly together to promote great aggregations of land in the hands of a few. It may be broadly asserted that in no other country does so large a proportion of the population live in lodgings, or in separate habitations as tenants at will; in no other country do so many live on the land of others without a lease or with a terminable tenure; in no country are the prerogatives and delights of property vested in such a restricted number. The proportion of those who possess to those who possess nothing, is probably smaller in some parts of England, at this time, than it ever was in any settled community, except in those of the republics of antiquity, where the business of mechanical industry was delegated to slaves."

After speaking of the land tenure of France, Italy, and Germany, Lord Napier referred to Russia. He remarked—"Twelve years have now elapsed since I had the good fortune to be a witness at St. Petersburg of the promulgation of the Act of Emancipation and Endowment, and, notwithstanding the disenchantments which are ever ready to follow in the track of philanthropy, the scene still remains the greatest recollection of my life—an impression that can never be repeated and can never be forgotten. There was for once no formal ceremonial of court or camp. In the Cathedral of St. Isaac, from the sacred lips of the Metropolitan, to a rude and humble multitude hushed in breathless expectation, the Imperial message came which carried liberty to all and land to all who would work to earn it. Enslaved and disinherited, the crowd went in; a few simple words were uttered by an aged priest; the people melted quietly away into the wintry air, transformed, it seemed, as far as laws could alter men; no one shouted, no one spoke, but they lingered in the shadow of the church as if unwilling to depart from a spot where so bright a promise had descended. That moment gave a legal and lasting interest in the land of Russia to 50,000,000 of its inhabitants; directly to some, indirectly and inferentially to others. That the gift has been deeply marred by the conditions, there is little doubt. The Act of Emancipation is not exempt from the infirmities which belong in other countries to the best efforts of legislation. It reflects the errors of its authors, the necessities of Government, the prepossessions of the nation and the time. Immersed in ignorance, subject to the prescriptions of a venerable superstition, encompassed by the hardships of nature and the seduction of a predominant vice, the mass of the Russian people will emerge laboriously from the second thralldom of the village and the State; but the path on which they have been placed must inevitably conduct them to the full exercise of individual

liberty, and the full enjoyment of individual property."

Lord Napier then adverted to the Law of Inheritance in India, and observed that the Hindoo and Mussulman laws are alike favourable, though in different ways, to the division of inheritance. He considered that many favourable features in the Hindoo character were the result of these laws. Lord Napier then proceeded:—"I would ask you, then, whether it is possible that the policy of England can long follow a different or contrary direction? No reflecting mind surely can admit that such partial isolation can endure in the midst of general communion. The contagion of foreign example alone would be unavoidable and irresistible. Unhappily, in searching for the means of action, it becomes at once apparent that there are many difficulties in the way which have not operated with the same force in other countries, in which the question has been already solved, or which are altogether peculiar to our condition. Among these the following may be noted:—The extinction of all positive or traditional claims to a participation in the land-rights of the proprietor on the part of the occupiers and cultivators, leaving nothing but rights under contract where such exist; the high value of land produced by the abundance of capital derived from the profits of manufactures and trade; the immense amount of capital invested by the landlord, in Great Britain, in farm buildings, and permanent improvements, in connexion with the existing groups or areas of cultivation; the large amount of capital required for the cultivation of land and the maintenance of stock in a country where scientific culture is firmly established, and where that culture alone can raise production in any degree to a level with the requirements of the whole people, already so insufficiently supplied; the power which the proprietors of land, and those who share their interests and convictions, possess, and justly possess, in the legislature and government of the country." Lord Napier next proceeded to a consideration of the expedients which have been proposed for the correction of the evils attached to the excessive concentration of real property. The conclusion at which he arrived was, that the necessary measures are to be found in the removal of laws which act as an impediment to the division and improvement of landed property, or as an instrument for its consolidation; in the institution of authorities and regulation by which the proprietor of land may be enabled and obliged to perform his duty by the land, and especially by the labouring poor settled upon it; in the encouragement of private and commercial enterprise, and in facilitating the acquisition of real property by the honest and industrious labourer and mechanic. The abolition of the right of primogeniture, and the restriction of the powers of destination with reference to land, would increase the number of estates placed in circulation, and disseminate the benefits of landed property, without any violent shock to existing interests and feelings. The mere size of estates in which primogeniture is chiefly operative has no pernicious results; on the contrary, the greatest estates are often the best ordered. It is rather the law of entail which acts as a bar to social amelioration."

Lord Napier then proceeded to advocate the extension of the operation of building to the rural districts. The reconstruction of labourers' cottages was urgently demanded, and could but, he believed, prove a remunerating investment to the landlords. He concluded by remarking that no view of the Land Question in England was complete that did not take into consideration the fact that the English have an outlying, but accessible, domain, where property in land is within the reach of all.

A vote of thanks to the President was moved by Sir Stafford Northcote and seconded by Lord Fortescue.

Science Gossip.

AN exceedingly important publication has just been issued, by the authority of the Meteorological Committee, entitled 'A Discussion of the Meteorology of the Part of the Atlantic lying North of 30° N., by means of Synoptic Charts, Diagrams, and Extracts from Logs, with Remarks and Conclusions.' We can but direct attention to this publication, and especially to the conclusions derived from the study of the charts, &c., expressing our belief that no seaman could arise from such a study without being satisfied of the vast importance of meteorological science. We have endeavoured to understand the 'January Chart of Meteorological Data,' and we believe we have mastered it, but it has been with difficulty. We would submit, for the consideration of the Meteorological Committee, the question, if it be not practicable to represent the important meteorological phenomena by some system which shall be less complicated than this series of diagrams?

THE two new species of rhinoceros acquired by the Zoological Society during the present year present features of great interest to naturalists. They are both of the same genus, *Ceratohinus* (Gray), and from the same—the Indo-Chinese—region; the last obtained being the previously-known Sumatran rhinoceros, the other being quite unique, and named *C. lasiotis* by Mr. Selater. They agree in having the two horns not joined at the base, a similar semi-tuberculated skin, and they both make a sound like a cow. They differ in colour and size,—the Sumatran being black and small, the hairy-eared of a light-brown colour, and approaching the Indian in bulk; the forehead is also broader, and the ears much more fringed in the last-named animal.

THE Rules to be observed for the third of the series of International Exhibitions—that for 1873—are issued. The Classes to be included are:—1. Fine Arts executed since 1863; 2. Recent Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; 3. Substances used as Food; 4. Cooking and its Science; 5. Surgical Instruments; 6. Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram Roads; 7. Silk and Velvet; 8. Steel.

AN important experiment has been for some time in progress in Sandwell Park, near Birmingham, to determine the question of the extension of the South Staffordshire coal-field beyond its present known limits under the Permian measures. A shaft has been sunk two hundred yards, and, at the end of last week, a thin seam of coal—six inches thick, we believe—was reached. This has caused considerable excitement in the neighbourhood—many competent colliery engineers expressing their belief that the "thick coal" of South Staffordshire must be at no great distance below; others, however, are disposed to think the chances of a great discovery are not so favourable.

THE 'Annual Report on the Health of the Parish of St. Marylebone, for 1871,' scarcely appears to be a subject for notice in our Science Gossip. Dr. Whitmore, the Medical Officer of Health, has, however, given so complete an examination of all the questions bearing on the health of the people, and discussed so satisfactorily the applications of science available, that we deem it important, in the interest of the health and safety of large masses of the population, to direct attention to his Report.

THE first meeting of the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, at Bourdeaux, was opened on Thursday, the 5th. The inaugural address was delivered by M. de Quatrefages, M. Claude Bernard being ill. The experiment has proved a most successful one. The number of members amounted to 800. The sectional proceedings took place in the École Philomathique; the general meetings in the Grand Théâtre; and the foyer of the theatre was fitted up as a reception-room. Among the foreigners present were Dr. Gladstone, Prof. Odling, M. Stas, of Brussels, Signor Respighi, M. Von Baumbauer, Signor Tubino, and Chevalier da Silva.

THE discovery of some remarkable masses of

meteoric iron towards the end of last year in Greenland excited much attention. Several of these large masses were brought to Sweden by Baron von Otter, Commander of the Swedish Expedition, of which we gave a notice at the time. Prof. Nordenskjöld has communicated to the Geological Society a paper maintaining his view of the meteoric origin of these masses, all of which have the usual composition of meteorites—one of them, however, containing nearly 5 per cent. of organic matter. Prof. Blomstrand, in the *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin*, gives his analysis of this. It had the following composition: carbon, 63.64; hydrogen, 3.55; oxygen, 32.81. Prof. Wöhler, in *Liebig's Annalen*, states that when heated those meteorites evolved more than one hundred times their volume of carbonic oxide, mixed with a little carbonic acid. These results appear to show the necessity of a yet more searching inquiry.

THE International Statistical Congress commenced, at St. Petersburg, on the 23rd of August, and ended on the 28th. The meeting was well attended, important social questions were discussed, and the entertainments given to the foreign members were of the most splendid character.

THE *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, for August, gives the concluding Report of the Committee of the Franklin Institute, 'On the Mode of Determining the Horse-power of Engines,' which is of considerable interest to engineers; and also the continuation of 'Experiments on Various Coals of the Carboniferous and Cretaceous Periods,' made by the Chief Engineer of the United States Navy.

MR. DAVID BROOKS read a paper before the Meteorological Section of the Franklin Institute, 'On Lightning and Lightning Rods,' in which occurs the following important statement:—"I do not say that a greater proportion of buildings having lightning rods are destroyed or injured than of those not having them, although those making careful observations do give that as a result of their statistics. I shall undertake to show that this difficulty consists in the defective connexion of those plates with the earth; and also that with proper connexion with the earth they are almost, if not an absolute means of protection."

L'Institut, for September 4th, states that M. Claudet communicated to the Academy of Sciences, on the 2nd of September, some notes 'On the Cupreous Pyrites of Spain and Portugal,' which contain a certain proportion of silver and gold. All these metals are now profitably extracted at works in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, whereas but recently they were all lost.

THE members of the Académie des Sciences, at the conclusion of their meeting on the 2nd of September, presented to M. Chevreul a medal, "en témoignage d'estime pour ses travaux et d'affection pour sa personne, sans attendre la date de sa cinquantaine académique, qui n'arrivera qu'en 1876." The medal, says *L'Institut*, represents the works of this illustrious chemist, who carries so easily the weight of his eighty-six years.

AN excursion to Vesuvius, after the eruption of April, 1872, by M. Henri de Saussure, forms an interesting paper in the *Journal de Genève*.

FINE ARTS

Church Organs: their Position and Construction. With an Appendix, containing some Account of the Medieval Organ Case still existing at Old Radnor, South Wales. By Frederick Heathcote Sutton. (Rivingtons.)

THE worst of Mr. Sutton's subject is, as he seems to have discovered, that there is very little to be said about it. The history of church organs, as he understands it, is a brief one. Few ancient instruments remain; still fewer of these relics are Gothic in design; and, we believe, not a single example exists of an

organ of a pure style. And yet there are ample materials for illustrating the form and character of these instruments, beginning with the account in Vitruvius of the hydraulic organ, which was so long in vogue. One of these existed at Malmesbury until the twelfth century, sounded, however, by means of steam issuing from brass tubes. The instrument seems due to Byzantium. The pneumatic organ, if we may trust the representation on the obelisk of Theodosius, was little more than a stand of pipes, with a very obvious bellows attached, and of comparatively small size; but in the tenth century, organs proper, and on a considerable scale, are known to have existed, *e.g.*, that at Winchester, which required seventy strong men to work its bellows, and comprised four hundred pipes. Some modern writers on the subject seem to suspect, although they hardly openly say so, that these mediæval instruments produced a diabolical uproar rather than music. While there can be no doubt that some of them must have been fearful machines, yet, on the other hand, it is unquestionable that not a few charmed their hearers. There are numerous representations of the fixed mediæval organ; and of that beautiful instrument, the regal or hand organ, the paintings, illuminations, and sculptures are, happily, almost countless. The pictures of Fra Angelico alone would supply many examples. One appears in that noble composition, the decoration of the tympan in the Cathedral of St. Jago de Compostella. These regals were used with other instruments in the minstrels' galleries of our churches, as in Exeter Cathedral. The larger organs had larger accommodation, as in the once beautiful gallery in the church of St. Martin at Ypres, a superb relic, which was wantonly destroyed not many years ago. Another, but very different organ-gallery, was destroyed at St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich, not long ago.

Mr. Sutton states that as the history of the organ has been written by competent authorities of late years, he has not attempted to deal with the subject; still we think he might have treated of the architecture of the organ in a more complete manner than he has done. There was no need for an apology for a writer who could supply good counsel or new facts on the subject, and the examples of bad taste in organ architecture are numerous enough to make learned lucubrations and critical acumen welcome. Mr. Sutton prefers to deal with the present use and arrangement of the organ, rather than with its history. He will, doubtless, think ill of us when we avow a preference for the old-fashioned overture organ-loft, which need not necessarily be ill-designed. The ancient custom of placing the instrument and the singers in the same place enhanced the musical effect, and presented a grand architectural opportunity, such as no other position affords. We shall probably return to it before many years are past, notwithstanding which our essayist rather oddly talks of "the happy change for the better, which, during the last thirty years, has been coming over our Services (and) has given a new character to our Church plans and arrangements." Mr. Sutton lets us know his ecclesiological views, to say nothing of his opinions on matters clerical and ceremonial, when he says that "the best position for the Organ is, without doubt, the eastern end of the choir-sittings."

It would, thus arranged, generally occupy the centre of the chancel wall, north or south, and might project from one to two feet into the chancel," "in fact, the less the organ projects from the wall the better." We agree with the latter opinion, and consider the sacrifice of power and place for the instrument absolutely unreasonable, notwithstanding temporary fashion. The practice occasionally followed of putting an organ at the east end of one of the aisles of a church is not a desirable one, unless, indeed, the singers follow the organist, a desertion of the chancel which is always strenuously opposed by those who share our author's views, architectural as well as ecclesiastical. As the object of shifting the music to the chancel is obvious, it is not surprising that many changes of this sort have been made in England, but rarely, if ever, as we feel, with good results. On the Continent, strange to say, such changes are comparatively unknown. In Paris, not long since, we heard the noble organ of St. Paul from the western gallery of that church, and wished that no alteration had been made in quasi-Protestant churches.

Some bits of advice given by our author are good, such as never to place the feet of the pipes of an organ less than seven feet above the ground; again, he is right in saying "a carefully-designed and well-arranged instrument will never look out of place, even if it be made of the plainest materials. Besides, a well-designed organ can be enriched at any time." Beyond such common-sense counsel such as these, we do not find much of value in Mr. Sutton's essay; as to his illustrations, their designing is worthy of praise, excepting always his attempt to convert the fine organs of the eighteenth century into what he seems to suppose may be taken for mediæval works. One only of these attempts approaches success, and that is the least truly mediæval of the four instances.

The Appendix, which describes the organ-case at Old Radnor, a curious and valuable example of debased Gothic, is chiefly acceptable on account of its illustrations.

A Series of Photographs, from the Collections in the British Museum. First Series. In Seven Parts. By S. Thompson. (Mansell & Co.)

(Second Notice.)

How far advanced the Egyptians were in the art of sculpture may be judged from No. 201, which gives a view of the Egyptian Room, looking south. This room contains a black granite statue of Amenophis the Third, and the noble red granite lions of the same monarch, and a figure discovered by Belzoni, which is supposed to be a miniature representation of the great Memnon. It was found near the remains of the Memnon, not far from the spot where several statues of Pasht, of the finest kind, were discovered. This seated figure, a masterpiece of sculpture in its way, is defective only in the hands, which are stiff and uncouthly placed. Yet uncouthness is by no means a necessity of Egyptian design, as numerous examples here suffice to prove. The knees, the shoulders, the upper arms and elbows are beautifully modelled. It is hard to think that the face of this statue and that of the head (Museum, No. 6) in breccia, of this series, No. 209, also called Amenophis

the Third, represent the same person. The forms of the cheeks and the noses are quite different, and the general contours are those of men of different families. There is a limestone bust of Amenophis the Third with the urens and head-dress, which shows that the forms appropriate to sculpture in granite were not changed when a softer material was in hand; it is No. 210 of this series, No. 30 in the British Museum. This bust—it was probably part of a sitting statue—has furnished Mr. Thompson with an opportunity for an admirable photograph, in which, however, we should have preferred a light background.

The lion which appears again singly in No. 207, is one of those which are commonly called Lord Prudhoe's lions, because the late (4th) Duke of Northumberland brought them to England in 1832. They were found at Mount Barkal, in Upper Nubia. They are among the noblest examples of sculpture applied to animal forms, and extremely interesting to us as showing how far the habit of conventionally dealing with human forms, under those rules which the Egyptians practised, influenced the carver of animals. They belong to the same period as the statues of Pasht and the busts of Amenophis the Third. Amenophis dedicated these lions to his grandfather, Ra-neb-ma. We see at once that the sculptor was comparatively at liberty, and yet convention had much power over him. That spiritual inspiration which so profoundly affects us when contemplating the statues of Pasht of this period, the suavity of several of the so-called statues of Amenophis himself, could not be expected here, and are not to be found; but there is a noble animal ideal distinguishable in these magnificent lions: the repose of prodigious strength is marked in the lounging attitude of the mighty shoulders: the lean flanks seem capable of inspiration, while the legs and feet are enough to prove the skill of the sculptor. They are far more realistic than the statues of kings which surround them, yet they belong to the severest and finest period of Egyptian sculpture.

If we do not fail to bear in mind how ancient they are, we may profitably compare these masterpieces of a style in which freedom, realism, and nature were exceptional, with the so-called "Lion of Cnidus." Realism has become animalism in the hands of the Greek sculptor, whose work (No. 724 of this series) shows that he had not inherited the feeling for physical beauty, the love of finish, and the learning which characterize even the emasculated art of Heliarnassus. The false, affected, stagey head of Æsculapius, from the Blacas Collection (No. 725 of this series), the original being now in the Mausoleum Gallery, is another example of the decline of Greek Art. While the Lion of Cnidus illustrates the corruption of all that was fine in Ionian sculpture, the head proves the degradation of that school which only a century and a half before had culminated in the Parthenon. What Guido was to Raphael, such was the carver—one could hardly call him a sculptor—of these heads when compared with the sculptors of the Panathenaic marbles. Placed together in the Museum as are the examples of the perfection and of the decline of Greek sculpture, it is the duty of the critic to call attention to the fact that a considerable number of our later acquisitions are not models

to be imitated. Like the lately-received Ephesian carvings, they are of importance from an archæological point of view only, yet even in this respect they are inferior to the sculptures from the Sacred Way of Branchidæ, represented in the views of the Lycian Room, Nos. 603, 604, 605, and 607. It is a mistake to place examples of the fall of Greek Art by the side of her triumphs; and the want of a clear arrangement of the sculptures in the British Museum is much to be lamented; for the galleries there are the best schools we possess for imparting a knowledge of sculpture, and yet it requires an education before they can be made good use of. It is one of the advantages of a large series of photographs like the present that a chronological arrangement is attainable by its aid.

The arrangement in the Museum itself is most defective. We enter the sculpture galleries by a half-darkened chamber, due to the exigencies of *pseudo*-Greek architecture. In this gloomy region, where space is so precious, are rows of late Roman sculptures; next are the Townley marbles, which are of nearly all periods, chiefly late and Roman, mixed with the unequal but meritorious Farnese marbles; we have a glimpse of Assyria on our right, and, between Lycia and Branchidæ, we pass on to Halicarnassus; then comes the glory of Greek art in the Elgin Room, with the Cnidian Lion to make it appear more glorious; from these we reach Phigaleia, mixed with more of late Rome, till, catching glimpses of Assyria on either hand, we pass, with a knowledge that Persepolis and Sasa are downstairs, and Roman Carthage in the cellars, between two enormous busts, to the most precious remains of Egyptian design in an archæological point of view that exist. From the front of these stretch to right and left the finest collection of Egyptian works of which the world can boast. Let it be hoped that when the stuffed elephants, camelopards, and walruses are safely installed at South Kensington, a fit chronological arrangement of our collection may be carried out; something might then be done towards making use of the staircase and hall of the Museum.

Among the most interesting examples before us is that numbered 213 (Museum, No. 36), a group of two seated figures, in calcareous stone, an officer of high rank and his wife and sister. This shows much simplicity, but nothing that can fairly be called stiffness of design: would that half our portraits were as well designed! The lady has both her hands upon her lap, and the left hand of her companion is clasped in hers; his right hand is placed on the arm of his chair. The group is a fine one in every way. The costume vies in elegance with anything man has invented; while the chairs are worthy of the Egyptians, which is saying all that can be said for the work of the ablest of chair-designing peoples. The figures are evidently portraits, and are quite different from the royal and devotional statues to which we have before referred; not only is there character in both, but there is at once a likeness between the two faces and an individuality in each. It is interesting to observe how, in B.C. 1300, the Egyptians

treated simple likenesses. The oldest known portrait in Greek art is the marble statue of Apollo, dedicated by Chares, No. 614, which was placed on the Sacred Way leading to the temple of the god at Branchidæ, one of two lines which, in a fashion similar to, if not copied from, that of Egyptian architects, ushered the visitor to the gate of the temple. Whatever we may think of the claims made for this statue as a portrait—and that they are exceptional will be admitted by those who see it has no head—there cannot be the slightest doubt that it is of supreme interest.

No series among those before us possesses more historical importance than the Assyrian (Part III.). It includes the whole series of bas-reliefs from Kouyunjik, or Ancient Nineveh, and other places of the same order; and, for purposes of study and illustration, the photographs are quite as useful as the originals. The stains of fire appear on certain slabs, and the astonishingly minute enrichments of the costumes are equally recognizable. The division comprises not only the sculptured marbles, bas-reliefs, and statues, but the inscriptions on prisms, obelisks, slabs, tablets, cylinders, bronzes, glass, ivories, &c.

Part IV. consists of Greek works, and is an inexhaustible treasury of Art. We have not only the sculptures from Branchidæ, c. 500 B.C., but the Panathenæic statues, metopes, and frieze. The student can have, for a small price, a complete series of these transcripts, the excellence and fidelity of which are beyond question. In our youthful days it was thought a great matter to obtain John Henning's pretty and cleverly made restoration of the frieze, the moulds for which he carved very neatly in slate; now, we may have the things as they are—the exfoliation of the surface of the marble, the shattered spaces which violence has produced, the channels which rain has worn, along with the most exquisite details of the sculptor's work, the modelling of the surfaces, the pulsing veins, the creases in the skins of men and beasts, the *striae* of the marble itself. One only wishes that the uncouth numbers which inconsiderate custodians of these marbles have allowed to be painted on the works could be obliterated, together with the staring inscriptions, "Pediment of the Parthenon," &c., which annoy one so much in the Museum itself. It would be well, too, if the pedantry which has not unfrequently crept in and permitted such terms as "peribolus" could be checked. The Greek series before us deals with engraved stones, in copying which casts have been employed,—bronzes, a superb and comparatively little appreciated collection of examples,—painted and other vases,—figures and glass. The Etruscan division is rich in illustrations of goldsmiths' work, bronzes, &c. The Roman series in this magnificent display we can but praise in general terms, nor can we dwell on that which not unworthily represents the antiquities of Britain and foreign mediæval Art. Everybody concerned in the preparation of this extraordinary venture—which, we understand, is originally due to individual enterprise—has done his best.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Marquis of Bute has engaged Mr. Burges to design decorations for the cabin of the steamer Glamorgan, launched the other day at Renfrew, and intended to sail between Cardiff and New

York. It is not often that we hear of a leading architect being employed on such work; and it is odd to find the same artist engaged in such a task and in decorating St. Paul's. As Mr. Burges understands the theory and principles of decoration, and possesses great fertility of resource, no one, except those who cannot shake off the trammels of convention and red tape, doubts his success in both cases.

So many cathedrals, churches, and private mansions of historical interest have been destroyed or seriously injured by the same accident as that which imperilled Canterbury Cathedral the other day, that it would be easy for an actuary to estimate the probable duration of the buildings which remain. The laws of averages might be invoked to tell how many years may elapse before the roof of Westminster Abbey, if not the whole church, will perish, owing to the large amount of timber employed in the roofs of the triforium. The Abbey is peculiarly obnoxious to fire. Westminster Abbey itself has had a narrow escape; and only the other day a cathedral in an eastern county, hardly inferior to the metropolitan church, was in similar peril. Mr. Aubrey Moriarty, in a letter to the *Times*, has wisely pointed out the nature of the evil, and suggested an apparently complete protection against such risks. To cover the plumbers' fire-pot with wire gauze would be a practical device.

THE recent catastrophe at Canterbury will doubtless cause an appeal for public aid to replace the roof. No one would be astonished if the Dean and Chapter were so far to "improve the occasion" as to ask for money to enable them to do something more than merely repair,—to fill windows with stained glass, cover the floor with mosaics, or something of that kind. We trust the world will turn a deaf ear to any such proposal, and leave those who are culpable to suffer what they are well able to endure.

MUSIC

BALLADS AND SONGS.

1. *The Warning Call*. By Miss De Crespigny. (Ollivier.)
2. *Not Lost*. By Henry Russell. (Cramer & Co.)
3. *The Round of Life*. By E. T. Wedmore. (Bristol, Brunt & Sons.)
4. *Joy will come To-morrow*. By J. J. Monk. (Cramer & Co.)
5. *Watching and Wishing*. By J. J. Beard. (Hutchings & Romer.)
6. *O, give me back the Golden Days*. By G. Sconcia. (Cramer & Co.)
7. *El Dorado*. By Ursula. (Same publishers.)
8. *Choose now your Valentine*. By C. E. Horn. (Same publishers.)
9. *The King and the Beggar Maid*. By W. C. Levey. (Duff & Stewart.)

THE first two of this set of songs may be classed as religious, and the next two as *quasi*-sacred. They evince little emotion, and less thought. Miss De Crespigny's song is a hymn-tune, pleasing, if not original. Mr. Russell, in 'Not Lost,' produces something which is more like a song. It is well shaped and well accompanied. Mr. Wedmore is not so experienced in the *technique* of a song as he might be: he means well, and with more heed for law, and a better method, he may command attention, and write that which will be liked. Of Mr. J. J. Monk's song we can really say nothing. He may have derived personal enjoyment from writing it, but that is the only gratification it is likely to create. Mr. Beard is quite unequal to the proper setting of Charlotte Brontë's fanciful lyric. He cannot comprehend its character nor illustrate a single point. Signor Sconcia has completed a common thing in a common way; but his work is not slovenly; and, for anything we know, he may yet give us better things in a better way. The Gallant Knight of Edgar Poe deserves more imagi-

native treatment than Ursula has bestowed upon him. Ursula must not seek for her El Dorado in ballad-writing. The song by the late Mr. Horn is altogether *rococo*. The musical world can get on very well without such *richauffés*. No. 9 is Mr. Halliday's ballad-song in the new drama of 'Rebecca,' to which Mr. Levey has attached a lively tune.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

It is not particularly satisfactory to find that, despite the one hundred and forty-nine meetings of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, church music,—so far as its highest form is concerned, that of the oratorio service,—is still solely dependent on the works of German composers. Without Handel and Haydn, Mozart and Mendelssohn, Bach and Beethoven, what would the cathedral programmes be? In executive skill our progress has been immense: choral singing is yearly improving, instrumental ability is widely extending, but in sacred composition it is otherwise; even the modern anthem writer is far distanced by his forefathers, and it is difficult to find even a musician who can write a good psalm, simple as the process may appear. With chamber composition, with orchestral pieces, with secular music generally, we certainly get on better, and we have a speciality in our ballads and glees. It has been asserted that music with the Germans is a faith; that they study it in truth and spirit; but that with the English the cultivation of it is based mainly on the commercial principle,—that it is a trading speculation. There is exaggeration in this way of accounting for our musical incompetency; but there is one material advantage we can claim over our continental competitors, namely, we have the gift of appreciation. With due submission to Teutonic authority, we have a right to state that we discovered Handel if we did not precisely invent him, and that we were not slow to recognize Haydn, inasmuch as we invited him here to write symphonies. We valued Mozart and Hummel, not to mention the reception accorded to Spohr; we gave Beethoven commissions for compositions, and we recognized with alacrity and joy the genius of Mendelssohn. England's appreciative powers prove that we are a musical people, and we have reason to be proud of our festivals,—those periodical gatherings where, if there be a superabundance in the supply of sweet sounds, Art in its highest form can be listened to. Germany only followed in our wake in the institution of musical festivals; France ignores them still, for we do not regard their Orpheonic Societies for competition as worthy of imitation. The modern Rhine meetings are not to be compared with even our Three Choir ones, and we do not cite the latter as our best when we have Birmingham and Norwich in the field.

We may err on the side of excess in the supply of musical matter at these performances, but what a mass of vocal and instrumental talent is assembled on such occasions! Worcester has had this week a meeting of average attraction. There was no attempt made at novelty, because, as Bach's 'Passion' music was introduced for the first time in the "faithful city," (*Floreat semper fidelis civitas* is the motto of the town arms), Mr. Done, the conductor, very properly devoted to careful rehearsals the greater portion of the little time given to trials. The second Mass by Hummel (No. 2 in E flat, Op. 80) also required extra preparation, and we shall be much mistaken if the production of this clever work has not the effect of rehabilitating that eminent composer and pianist in this country. He has been unaccountably overlooked during the reign of the "ugly" school. It is all very well to be pushing Schubert and Schumann forward, and agitating for Wagner; but the taste for the melodious, the pure, the elegant, and the refined, has not yet been extinguished by extravagance and exaggeration. It must be recollected that Hummel was the pet pupil of Mozart; and that as a

pianist he was preferred to Beethoven—a preference which caused a feud between them, only extinguished by a touching death-bed reconciliation. Moreover, Hummel was the teacher of Meyerbeer. We have associated the name of the Presburg musician principally with his Septuor in D minor, but Mrs. Anderson during her career played Hummel's concertos and rondos admirably. She has, however, found but one follower, Madame Arabella Goddard. Hummel's church music is gracefully flowing and inspiring; his "O Salutaris," in the Mass in B flat, is a gem. Cherubini had the highest opinion of Hummel's compositions, and introduced them in the Conservatoire at Paris in 1806. Besides, there are other reasons why England should not forget Hummel; he was twice in this country, and on his early visit as a boy prodigy to Edinburgh, he published his first work, a theme with variations, which was dedicated to Queen Charlotte. The inventors of the startling school of pianoforte playing, Thalberg, Liszt, Czerny, &c., caused Hummel to be neglected; yet he was himself the founder of a style, for in his Pianoforte Method he laid down novel and admirable rules for fingering. He was Kapellmeister at Stuttgart and Weimar; but it was in Vienna that he trained so many first-class pianists. His opera, 'Mathilde de Guise,' maintains its position in the German *répertoire*; although it is on his sacred works and pianoforte pieces that Hummel's fame will mainly rest. It is to be hoped that his three Masses will be introduced in London by the societies which practise the highest kinds of devotional music.

Mr. Sims Reeves has not sung at Worcester this week, being detained in Spa, by catarrh. The Stewards did not withhold this information to the last moment, as is too often done at our Opera-houses, when leading singers are "indisposed," but they published and distributed the medical certificate the day before the meeting commenced. As Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Lloyd were engaged, the music assigned to Mr. Sims Reeves was undertaken by them. The first part of the 'Elijah' was sung by Mr. Lloyd, and the second one by Mr. Vernon Rigby. Mdlle. Tietjens and Madame Lemmens divided the soprano music; Madame Patey and Miss Alice Fairman the contralto pieces, and Mr. Lewis Thomas gave the numbers not specially included in the trying music of the 'Prophet,' which was assigned to Mr. Santley. With the exception of the new and promising contralto, Miss Alice Fairman, and the equally promising tenor, Mr. Lloyd, the solo singers were all nearly as well known in Worcester as in London; the young lady has a fine voice, with rich sonorous lower notes; the tenor pronounces well, declaims distinctly, and sings expressively. The *tempi* were, on the whole, steadily taken. Mendelssohn abolished the Cathedral dragging of the olden period, which was assumed to be solemn and imposing, but which was awfully slow and stupid, besides being dull and monotonous. The choralists betrayed now and then a tendency to shout, and the equal balance of voices was scarcely secured—the altos being the best—the basses were weak and somewhat coarse. The orchestral playing, with M. Sainton as the vigorous *chef d'attaque*, was excellent. The arrangement of the executive was, however, susceptible of improvement,—the performers were too much huddled together, and the instrumentalists were placed too prominently in the front: the quartet and the first violins ought, of course, always to be well formed, but the choralists might be flanked with some of the double basses and the brass.

Nothing has militated more against the popularity of 'Samson,' 'Solomon,' and other oratorios of Handel, than the radically bad books which he set, despite his thorough acquaintance with the Bible, of which he used to boast. It is really surprising how Handel could have tolerated the massacre of Milton by Narburgh Hamilton. It is the more to be regretted, because Handel's belief that 'Samson' is nearly equal to the 'Messiah,' is by no means exaggerated. There are sublime moments in 'Samson'; it is dramati-

cally descriptive music, every word having been carefully considered in the notation. The chorus, "Fix'd in his everlasting seat," has not its superior in all his oratorios,—it is superhuman in tonality by the simplest means, but the antagonistic words exchanged between the two choirs are palpably absurd and profane. The gleanings at Wednesday's execution of the oratorio in Worcester seem to have been dictated by a desire to propitiate the leading singers rather than to embody a coherent notion of Samson's career. There was some very fine singing from Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Santley in overcoming difficult divisions, and the high notes of Madame Lemmens served her in the bravura of "Let the bright seraphim," in which, however, the trumpet obligato of Mr. T. Harper had the better of the coalition, or vocal and trumpet "dual," as it has been termed. This has been the case whenever he has accompanied a singer native or foreign. The grand voice of Madame Patey, which only requires intensity of expression to be perfect, was advantageously heard.

Hummel's Mass ought to have preceded the 'Samson' selection: Madame Lemmens, Miss Alice Fairman, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley, were the soloists, the weight of the music, however, falling on the soprano and tenor. During the "Gloria," the "Credo," and the "Sanctus," the auditory—we mean the congregation—stood. The first and second portions of the 'Creation' ended a lengthy performance.

The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Barry (the Canon in residence), on Tuesday morning, at the early service in the Cathedral, celebrated in the Lady Chapel, as the choir was closed, was remarkable in many respects. His text was from Exodus xii. 26, the concluding words of the verse, "What mean ye by this service," which he applied in three ways: to the Cathedral services, which he considered ought to be improved, and, judging by the very bad musical execution of the Three Choirs before he ascended the pulpit, his opinion is quite correct; secondly, to oratorio services, which he advocated; and, lastly, *quoad* the diocesan charities. It is curious enough to find the Canon in direct opposition to the proprietor of Her Majesty's Theatre (Earl Dudley), who offered to complete the restoration of Worcester Cathedral, provided the Dean and Chapter would forbid the performance of the oratorios within its walls.

There was another casualty amongst the artists, as Mdlle. Tietjens was unable to appear, owing to illness, at the second concert on Wednesday evening.

We must defer till next week a few supplementary notes on the evening concerts, and on some other features of the morning performances, which ended yesterday (Friday) with the customary giving of the 'Messiah.' The officials say that financially the Worcester Festival will prove successful.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the second of the "People's Concerts" at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 9th inst., is worthy of notice, inasmuch as there is something like an attempt at classification of the music. At the general run of what are called "Miscellaneous Concerts," the position and pretension of the solo singer are consulted rather than the character of the compositions and their respective relations as regards tonality, so that there is often a succession of pieces in the same key. The domain of music is wide enough to glean from, and a conductor's duty ought to be to present contrasts and to secure variety. Leading singers confine their *répertoire* within the narrowest compass, especially when their "royalty" rights are to be consulted. We cannot affirm that the selection on the 9th inst. was a model one; the mixture was odd enough, but the scheme indicated purpose, and it may lead in time to some improvement in "miscellaneous" concoctions. Part the First was devoted to "Early English Songs," at the head of which announce-

ment appeared Bach's Fugue in G on the organ. Surely an English overture might easily have been found. The 'Tempest' music, by Purcell and Dr. Arne, is always welcome; and the nautical and national compositions by our famed tenor, Braham, still preserve their popularity. The old ditty, 'The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington,' and Jackson's expressive duet, "Love in thine eyes," remain permanent favourites. Moore, Lover, and Burns are representative poets, of course, whenever Irish and Scotch melodies are to be heard. Organ and concertina solos, executed by Mr. John C. Ward, and pianoforte pieces by Herr Sauerbrey, sufficed to relieve the vocalization, which was sustained by Miss Katherine Poyntz, Madame Sauerbrey, Mr. Raynham, and Mr. Lander. These "People's Concerts" have been highly successful, and have tended to revive the taste for the British ballad, glee, and madrigal.

The scope of the proposed operatic concerts, under the direction of Mr. Mapleson, at the Royal Albert Hall, have been expanded, and they are now called a Grand Musical Festival for the 23rd, 25th, and 27th inst., following the Norwich Festival. Oratorio will be presented, but surely not solely with the Italian Opera-house artists, for we find only the names of Mesdames Tietjens, Sinico, Murska, and Trebelli-Bettini; Signor Italo Campanini, Agnesi, Mendioroz, Borella, Zoboli, Campobello, and Foli; and to the majority of these singers the sacred works, at least of Handel and Mendelssohn, Beethoven and Haydn, must be quite unknown. Mr. W. G. Cusins is to be the conductor.

As announced last week, the seventeenth series of the Saturday Afternoon Crystal Palace Concerts will be commenced on the 5th of October, and terminate on the 26th of April, 1873. Amongst the works specified in the circular, to be produced for the first time at Sydenham are, a MS. work for the orchestra by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Symphonies in E flat, by Mozart (1773), and in B flat, MS., by Schubert. The nine Beethoven Symphonies will be executed in rotation, the Serenade by Brahms, in D, and the routine repertoire of other symphony writers. The choral compositions will be Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul,' Sir W. S. Bennett's 'May Queen,' Mr. Sullivan's 'Te Deum,' and Schumann's 'Paradise and the Peri.' Solo instrumental productions by Mozart (his last concerto in B flat), Beethoven's Rondo in B flat (posthumous), and Rabenstein (concerto D minor) are promised. Herr Manns will continue to be the conductor.

M. FAURE has re-appeared at the Grand Opéra in Paris as Don Juan, having a new Leporello in M. Gailhard, who achieved a success. The cast of the new opera, 'La Coupe du Roi de Thule,' includes Mesdames Bloch, Gueymard, MM. Richard, Faure, and Bataille.

M. VERGER has issued a circular, specifying a long list of works to be selected from during his forthcoming season, which will begin on the 1st of October and end on the 30th of April. We may notice that there are many among them which deserve the attention of our Impresarios, such as the 'Lohengrin' of Herr Wagner, the 'Templario' ('Ivanhoe') of Nicolai, the 'Precauzione' of Signor Petrella, the 'Nina Pazzo per Amore' of Coppola, the 'Caterina Cornaro' and 'Marino Faliero' of Donizetti, 'Il Re Teodoro' of Paesello, 'Matilde di Shabron,' 'Mosé,' 'Zelmira,' 'La Donna del Lago' of Rossini, 'La Clemenza di Tito' and 'Cosi fan Tutte' of Mozart, 'La Serva Padrona' of Pergolesi, 'La Vestale' of Mercadante, &c.

By pleading that her contract with M. Verger was only a verbal one, Madame Marie Sasse has escaped from the consequences of her exploit at Rouen, where she sang at a star engagement whilst stating in Paris that she had a cold, which incapacitated her from doing her duty at the Italian Opera-house. The Court reluctantly non-suited the director, and cautioned him to make written contracts for the future with his *prime donne*.

M. OFFENBACH has a new one-act operetta ready for the Paris Bouffes, called 'Pomme d'Api.'

At the charitable concert at Trouville, got up by Madame Thiers on the 7th inst., the chief singers were Mdlle. Rosina Bloch, M. Richard (the new tenor), and M. Faure.

Two new operas are in preparation in Italy, one by the veteran, Signor Lauro Rossi (Principal of the Naples Conservatorium), called 'La Contessina di Mons,' the libretto by Signor Marco d'Arienzo, based on M. Sardou's 'Patrie,' and the other by Signor Cagnoni, 'Francesca di Rimini.'

At the Berlin Opera-house, on the 28th of August, the anniversary of the birth of Goethe was celebrated by a performance of his 'Faust,' with musical illustrations by Prince Radziwill and the late Lindpaintner, of Stuttgart. We presume Berlioz and M. Gounod were ignored as being Frenchmen, and Spohr was passed over because his opera is based on the "Dr. Faust" legend, and not on Goethe's play.

THE double Exhibitions, in Milan, of Fine Arts, Ancient and Modern, have caused activity in the Opera-houses: at the Scala, a ballet, 'Bianca di Nevers,' based on the 'Bossu' of Paul Féval, has been produced by the choregraphist, Signor Pratesi. The new Teatro al Foro Bonaparte (larger than the Scala) will be opened with Meyerbeer's 'Ugonotti.'

THE formation of a Bach Society, in Madrid, for the study and execution of the works of the great German mastermind, is, indeed, a remarkable event. We should not be surprised if the 'Passione' music should accompany the performance of the Passion Plays in Spain, which are as remarkable as those in the Bavarian Tyrol. In Barcelona it is the custom to call on the artists who play the parts of Pontius Pilate and Judas, and salute them with a volley of hisses and groans.

THE death of Eugène Prévost, at the age of sixty-three, is announced. He was the composer of several operas of no special moment, and was chiefly known as the conductor of the concerts of the Champs-Élysées. He won the Prix de Rome against M. Ambroise Thomas as a practical musician; but the latter has distanced the deceased, and is now Principal of the Conservatoire.

Two new operas by Magyar composers are preparing for the Hungarian National Opera-house at Pesth—'Almos,' by Mosonyi, and 'Brankowicz,' by Erkel.

DRAMA

The School of Shakespeare. Edited by R. Simpson. No. I. *A Larum for London, or the Siege of Antwerp. Together with the Spoyle of Antwerp.* By George Gascoyne. (Longmans & Co.)

THERE can be no doubt that the more study we bestow upon the writings of the dramatists who were contemporary with Shakespeare, the greater will be our chance of comprehending those numerous obscure, or seemingly obscure, passages in his writings, which now so often tax the ingenuity of critics. It is true that Shakespeare "was not for an age, but for all time"; nevertheless, he pre-eminently belonged to his own age; and has he not himself told us that it was one of the duties of the dramatist "to show the very age and body of the time"? But our study of the dramatists of his time, or of a somewhat later date, if meant to be effective, must not be confined to such conspicuous authors as Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, and Fletcher; but must be extended to the obscurer writers; and we therefore hail with satisfaction Mr. Simpson's scheme for presenting us with a series of those *Dii Minores* referred to. This

must be understood, however, in a circumscribed sense, the editor's intention being to introduce to us only certain of those dramas of which Shakespeare was himself cognizant, and for the production of which, as the proprietor and manager of the most important theatre of the time, he was personally responsible.

About the time when Shakespeare had begun to make himself famous, there were various companies of players, to each of which he contributed dramas; as, for instance, the company of Lord Strange, the company of the Earl of Sussex, and the companies of the Earls of Worcester and Pembroke. Soon his productions were in so much request that the other dramatists of the time became quite envious and jealous of him. They called him the *Shake-scene* and *Johannes Factotum* of the stage. No less than five dramatists, namely, Greene, Marlowe, Nash, Peele, and Lodge, together with two others—names unknown—announced their determination to retire from their calling, on account of the monopoly which this young man from Stratford-on-Avon had secured for himself.

Now, it cannot be that the complaints of these gentlemen extended solely to the original productions from Shakespeare's pen, but rather that they included such plays, written by others, as he partially adapted and corrected for representation. Thus we know that hundreds of paintings, which pass for being the productions of Raffaele and Rubens, never came from the easels of those masters; as in our own day, numerous articles that have appeared in *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, though attributed to Mr. Dickens, are, by the initiated, well known to have been written by other authors.

The monopoly, however, complained of by Greene and Marlowe was not broken down by the announcement of their determination to retire from the practice of their calling. On the contrary, we find that in or about the year 1594, the various small companies referred to became amalgamated into two great companies, namely, the Lord Chamberlain's, of which Shakespeare and Burbage were the managers, and the Lord High Admiral's, directed by Henslowe and Alleyn. Of the distinctive features of these two companies, Mr. Simpson writes as follows:—

"The very names will suggest the characters of the two companies. While Shakespeare secured for the one an artistic, philosophic, and political unity, the illiterate and commercial character of Henslowe naturally led him to sacrifice all unity and consistency to the readiest means of present popularity. Hence the distinct characters of the dramas brought out by the rival companies. When we regard them as a whole, those of the Lord Chamberlain's company are characterized by common sense, moderation, naturalness, and the absence of bombast, and by a great artistic liberty of form, of matter, and of criticism; at the same time they favour liberty in politics and toleration in religion, and are consistently opposed to the Cecilian ideal in policy, while they as consistently favour that school to which Essex was attached. Through its constant adherence to its principles this company more than once found itself in great difficulties. In the dramas of the Lord Admiral's men there is no such unity to be found: they are constant only in their inconsistency. Henslowe appears to have looked about without a keen eye for the conquering cause, and to have hired dramatists to make his stage its advocate. When Essex was first in disgrace at court, but was still superlatively popular with the citizens, Henslowe's

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stage echoed his popularity : when he fell, he was Phæthron and Judas. Not that Henslowe always hit exactly the lucky mean. Sometimes, in trying to outdo a rival popularity, he would overleap his steed and fall on the other side, as was his mishap in the matter of Nash's drama, 'The Isle of Dogs.' In a great many instances the choice of subjects for Henslowe's stage may be shown to have been determined by the dramas produced, with success, by the rival company. As he and Alleyn contracted with Streete, the carpenter, to erect the Fortune playhouse and stage, 'in all proportions contrived and fashioned like the playhouse called the Globe,' so they seem to have contracted with their dramatists to furnish them with plays after the model of the same theatre. Hence, the whole English drama, during a certain period, might be called the school of Shakespeare—his school, either through his direct management in his own theatre, or through his indirect influence in that of his rivals."

This latter conclusion should be taken with some reserve, for we must not allow our idolatry of Shakspeare to carry us beyond the limits of common sense. Neither can we altogether subscribe to the dictum of Mr. Simpson as to the vast superiority of the plays produced by Shakspeare at the Globe—leaving, of course, his own out of the question—over those produced by Henslowe and Alleyn at the Fortune. Various dramas could be mentioned which were produced at the Fortune, far transcending in interest as dramatic compositions the one now before us produced at the Globe. This, however, by no means precludes our approving Mr. Simpson's design, and the care that he has shown in editing this first work of the series.

In the introduction to 'A Larum for London,' Mr. Simpson clearly shows that this play was founded, for the most part, upon the prose account of the siege of Antwerp, published anonymously in 1576, under the title of 'The Spoyle of Antwerpe,' but written, as Mr. Simpson was the first to discover, by the well-known poet, George Gascoigne. It is likely, however, that the dramatist drew his materials from other sources besides Gascoigne's tract. Some of these the editor mentions, and then proceeds to discuss the question of the authorship of the drama itself. He considers it probable that it was written by Marston, and was one of his early productions, by no means equal to his acknowledged works. The bulk of it, however, may have been written by some one else; but it is not likely that Shakspeare had any hand in it. Mr. Simpson points to one of the speeches as having *perhaps* been written by him. To our mind, there is no ground at all for such a supposition.

The subject was one likely to be popular with Englishmen, and had a sufficient flavour of the bygone about it to give it spice and relish at a time when the public mind was agitated afresh at the alarm of a Spanish invasion. This fear was very strong in 1596, in which year it might be supposed that the drama was produced; but Mr. Simpson sets forth some good arguments for believing that it was not put on the stage before 1598 or 1599 :—

"There was another time," he says, "when the Spanish question once more became the chief topic of the day. In 1598 the question of peace with Spain was discussed, not only at the Council-Board, but, as we have seen by a quotation from 'Jack Drum's Entertainment,' in the theatres also. It was on this occasion that the famous altercation between Burghley and Essex took place, the former advocating peace at any price, the latter arguing

in favour of war, when Burghley passed over to him a Psalter, open at the place, 'The men of blood shall not live half their days.' Although the question at this time was not concerning the defence of England, but rather related to the invasion of Spain, yet the arguments for that invasion turned chiefly on the security which an offensive war would bestow on England, and on the danger of trusting to a hollow truce with such notorious treaty-breakers as the Spaniards. The dramatists who then took the side of Essex against Burghley would be, therefore, likely to enlarge on all the three topics which have passed under review. As Essex argued that the Spaniards would never keep faith with heretics, his supporters would make it their business to prove that, in fact, Spain had never been faithful to the leagues she had made. As Essex, in contrast with Burghley, was notoriously the soldier's friend, the dramatist would take care to exhibit the misery of the soldier under the administration of the Cecils. As Essex was the advocate of attack as the best ultimate defence, his partisans would necessarily contrast burgher and peasant militia, on which the Cecils relied for the defence of the realm, with the regular troops which the policy of Essex demanded."

At whatever time it was produced, the 'Larum for London' was not printed before 1602, and, as it is a piece now exceedingly rare, we give the following as a specimen, premising that there is no historic authority for the introduction of Alva into the drama :—

"After a triumphant shout within, enter ALVA, DANILA, ROMERO, VERDUGO, and VAN END, with their rapiers drawn, crying :

ALL. Victory! victory! Antwerp and victory!

ALV. So, valiant lords, this music likes me well.

Now we may boldly say the town is ours.

Yet sheathe not your victorious swords awhile,

Till you have reaped the harvest of your pain :

In which pursuit torture, exact, and kill,

No less than in your fury you have done,

If the proud Antwerpers that do survive

Lay not their treasure at your conquering feet,

Though no resistance anywhere appear.

Yet let not anger so decline with you :

Be proud of victory, as well ye may,

Knowing the worth of your attained prize.

'Tis wealthy Antwerp you have won, and how?

Not by a lingering siege of months or years,

But in a moment. Entering at eleven,

By two o'clock her haughty pride is shrunk,

And she, in duty, stoopeth to your will.

ALV. Can any here report the certain number

Of those that have been slain during the conflict?

ROM. I had a note, my lord, as I remember;

The number of the dead by us cut off

Is seventeen thousand.

DAN. But of our men

How many fell there in this short assault?

ROM. Three hundred, or not many more, my lord.

ALV. For those three hundred, let ten thousand more

Of this subjected city lose their lives.

Chain them together in the market-place

By hundreds and two hundreds, and with shot

Ring them about, until they all be slain.

Spare neither widow, matron, nor young maid,

Grey-bearded fathers, nor the babe that sucks.

One Spaniard's blood I value better worth

Than many hundreds of these drunken Dutch.

By such representations of Spanish cruelty did the dramatists of the period seek to keep alive the animosity felt by Englishmen towards Spain.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

THE Royalty Theatre re-opened last Saturday, under the management of Mr. W. H. Swanborough. The chief interest of the occasion centred in the revival of the elder Morton's three-act comedy, 'A Cure for the Heart-Ache.' This piece, first produced at Covent Garden in 1797, is a fair specimen of the kind of play in which our grandfathers delighted. Its action belongs to farce rather than to comedy; its sentimental side is wholly absurd; and its plot is as slight as it can be. But the early scenes, however, have life and bustle, and the

characters are suited to display the talent of particular actors; so the play has maintained its place in the acted drama, and its revival, from time to time, has been generally successful. To the modern play-goer, the opportunities of seeing it are not frequent. A short reference to the plot may, accordingly, be permitted. This follows the adventures of a retired tailor, Old Rapid, who, with his son, Young Rapid, is essaying a kind of life for which he is unsuited. Recollections of the shop-board cling to the father, whose speech is interlarded with references to his former occupation. His son tries to be a gentleman, fights a duel, and deserts a village maiden whom he loves, Jessie Oatland, for Miss Vortex, the daughter of a Nabob, who has acquired a fortune by robbing his niece. In the end, Young Rapid finds himself unfitted for the part he tries to play, and, foregoing his matrimonial ambition, returns to his first choice.

Vortex relinquishes his ungodly gains, and everybody is happy and contented. The title, 'A Cure for the Heart-Ache,' refers rather to the effects likely to attend upon a surrender of unjustly held property, than to the inspiring influences of the piece. A well-known quotation, generally given incorrectly, is addressed to one of the characters in the play. It is as follows: "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed." The catchwords of the piece, "Push along! Keep moving!" was at one time a popular saying. Munden was the first exponent of Old Rapid,—a part designed for him. His success in it was complete, and the piece, chiefly on the strength of his presentation of this part, and the Young Rapid of Lewis, ran for forty-three nights. Lewis made quite his own the character of Young Rapid. The manner in which he leaped or tumbled over chairs or put out of his way everybody who hindered his progress, still by tradition influences the stage. Quick was the beau-ideal of a fire-eater, and his Nabob was a highly popular impersonation. Fawcett played Frank Oatland, a booby brother of Jessie. Murray was Sir Hubert Stanley, Pope his son Charles, and Mrs. Mattocks Miss Vortex. Sixteen years later the play was given in Drury Lane, with Elliston in the part of Lewis, Knight in that of Fawcett, and Mrs. Glover in that of Mrs. Mattocks. In 1857, it was revived at the same house, Mr. Keeley playing Old Rapid, and Mr. C. Mathews his son; Mrs. Keeley, Frank Oatland; Mrs. F. Matthews, Miss Vortex; and Miss M. Oliver, Jessie Oatland. The following year saw it given at the Haymarket, with Mr. Chippendale and Mr. Howe respectively as Old and Young Rapid, Mr. Buckstone as Frank, and Miss Fitzniman as Miss Vortex.

There is little in the play to give it a hope of continuous prosperity, now that actors capable of sustaining characters of this kind seem no longer to be found. Mr. Harcourt, who plays *Young Rapid*, displays a measure of brightness in his interpretation, and Mr. Stephens, in the part of *Old Rapid*, exhibits some old-fashioned acting of a genuinely comic type. In other parts, however, the representation is dolorous. Mr. Robins, as *Vortex*, is conventional without being comic, and Mr. Danvers, as *Frank*, is neither comic nor conventional. So nearly lost is the power of presenting a piece of this period, that it is doubtful whether a company capable of rendering it satisfactorily could be collected from all our theatres.

A burlesque on the subject of 'Anne Boleyn' followed. The interest of this is purely spectacular. From a literary point of view it is beneath contempt. A farce, entitled 'My Wife's Baby,' concluded the entertainment. It presented a sufficiently familiar picture of conjugal misinterpretations and embarrassments.

Dramatic Gossip.

AMONG recent novelties at the outlying theatres are, a drama, by Mr. Hazlewood, entitled 'The Imperial Guard,' produced at the Britannia; and one by Mr. Towers, called 'Woman's Trust,' given at the Pavilion. Neither of these pieces differ in any important respect from the ordinary

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